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ENGLISH NEUTRALITY!

The Diplomatic Correspondence!

ARBITRATION DECLINED!

The diplomatic correspondence on the claims presented by our Government to that of Great Britian, for losses inflicted on our commerce by anglo-rebel cruisers, fills three full pages of the London Times, of October 12. The first communication, dated April 7, 1865, is from Mr. Adams. After referring to the captures made and the outrages committed by the Shenandoah, that Minister proceeds to say:

Were there any reasons to believe that the operations carried on in the ports of her Majesty's kingdom and its dependencies to maintain and extend this systematic depredation upon the commerce of a friendly people had been materially related. ple had been materially relaxed or pre-vented. I should not be under the painfu vented. I should not be under the painful necessity of announcing to your lordship the fact that my Government cannot avoid entailing upon the Government of Great Britain the responsibility for this damage. It is impossible to be insensible to the injury that may yet be impending from the part which the British steamer City of Richmond has had in being suffered to transport with impunity from the port of London men and supplies to place them on London men and supplies to place them on board of the French-built steam ram Olin-the, alias Stoerkodder, alias Stonewall, which has, through a continuously fraudu-lent process, succeeded in deluding several governments of Europe, and in escaping from this hemisphere on its errand of missensible to the efforts which have already been made, and are yet making, by her Majesty's Government to put a stop to such outrages in this kingdom and its dependencies. Neithar can I permit myself to doubt the favorable disposition of her ministers to maintain amicable relations with the government which I represent. Whilst perfectly ready to bear testimony to the promptness with which all the numerous remonstrances and representations which it has been my painful duty heretofore to submit have been met and attended to by your lordship, it is at the same time impossible for me to dispute the fact that the hostile realist which it is the chief of all this label. policy which it is the object of all this labor to prevent has not only been checked, but is even now going into execution with more and more complete success. That policy, I trust I need not point out to your lordship, is substantially the destruction of the whole mercantile navigation belonging to the peo-ple of the United States.

Earl Russell, replying to the note of Mr. Adams, under date of May 4, vindicates at great length the course taken by Her Majesty's Government. Adverting to the arguments employed by Mr. Adams, he

Allow me to observe, in the first place that I can never admit that the duties of Great Britain towards the United States are to be measured by the losses which the trade and commerce of the United States may have sustained. The question is not what losses the United States have sustained by the war, but whether in difficult and extraordinary circumstances the Government of Her Majesty have performed faithfully and honestly the duties which international law and their own municipal law imposed upon them. Let me remind you that when the civil war in America broke out so suddenly, so violently and so extensively, that event, in the preparation of which Great Britain had no share, caused nothing but detriment and injury to Her Majesty's subjects. Great Britain had pre-viously carried on a great commerce with the Southern States of the Union, and had procured there the staple which furnished materials for the industry of millions of her people. Had there been no war the exist-ing treaties with the United States would have secured the continuance of a commerce mutually advantageous and desirable. But what was the first act of the President of the United States? He proclaimed on the 19th of April, 1861, the blockade of the ports of seven States of the Union, But he could lawfully interrupt the trade of neutrals with the Southern States upon one neutrals with the Southern States upon one ground only-namely, that the Southern States were carrying on war against the Government of the United States; in other words, that they were belligerents. Her Majesty's Government, on hearing of these events, had only two courses to pursue-namely, that of acknowledging the block-ade and proclaiming the neutrality of Her Majesty, or that of refusing to acknowledge the blockade, and insisting upon the right of Her Majesty's subjects to trade with the ports of the South.

"Her majesty's government pursued the

former course as at once the most just and the most friendly to the United States. It is obvious, indeed, that the course of treating the vessels of the Southern States as piratical vessels, and their course of treating the vessels of the Southern States as piratical vessels, and their crews as pirates, would have been to renounce the character of neutrals and to take part in the war. Nay, it would have been doing more than the United States themselves, who have never treated the prisoners they have made, either by land or sea, as rebels and pirates, but as prisoners of war, to be detained until regularly exchanged. So much as to the but as prisoners of war, to be detained until regularly exchanged. So much as to the step which you say your government can never regard as otherwise than precipitate, of acknowledging the Southern States as belligerents. It was, on the contrary, your own government which, in assuming the belligerent right of blockade, recognized the Southern States as belligerents. Had they not been belligerents, the armed ships of the United States would have had no right to stop a single British ship upon the high seas."

In the same sommunication Earl Russell, in sludies to Mr. Adams' admission that

her majesty's government is actuated by a friendly feeling towards the United States, says:
"The question, then, really comes to this;

Is her majesty's government to assume or be liable to a responsibility of conduct which her majesty's government did all in which her majesty's government did all in their power to prevent and to punish?—a responsibility which Mr. Adams, on the part of the United States Government in the case of Portugal, positively, firmly and justly declined. Have you considered to what this responsibility would amount? Great Britain would become thereby answerable for every ship that may have left a British port and have been found afterward used by the Confederates as a ship-ofwar; nay, more, for every cannon and every musket used by the Confederates on any ship-of-war if manfactured in a British workshop."

sbip-of-war if manfactured in a British workshop."

The rejoinder of Mr. Adams is dated May 20, and in this document he says, in reference to his former note:

"It was my wish to maintain—1. That the act of recognition by her majesty's government, of insurgents as belligerents on the high seas before they had a single vessel afloat was precipitate and unprecedented. 2. That it had the effect of creating those parties belligerents after the recognition, instead of merely acknowledging an existing act. 3. That this creation has been since effected exclusively from the ports of her majesty's kingdom and its debeen since effected exclusively from the ports of her majesty's kingdom and its dependencies, with the aid and co-operation of her majesty's subjects. 4. That during the whole course of the struggle in America, of nearly four years in duration, there has been no appearance of the insurgents as a belligerent on the ocean, excepting in the shape of British vessels, constructed, equipped supplied manned and armed in

equipped, supplied, manned, and armed in British ports. 5. That during the same pe-riod it has been the constant and persistent British ports. 5. That during the same period it has been the constant and persistent endeavor of our government to remonstrate in every possible form against the abuse of the neutrality of this kingdom, and to call upon her majesty's government to exercise the necessary powers to put an effective stop to it. 6. That although the desire of her majesty's ministers to exert themselves in the suppression of these abuses is freely acknowledged, the efforts which they made proved in a great degree powerless, from the inefficiency of the law on which they relied, and from their absolute refusal, when solicited to procure additional powers to attain the object. 7. That by reason of the failure to check the flagrant abuse of neutrality, the issue from British ports of a number of British vessels, with the aid of the recognition of their belligerent character in all the ports of her majesty's dependencies around the globe, majesty's dependencies around the globe, has resulted in the burning and destroying on the ocean a large number of merchant vessels, and a very large amount of property belonging to the peeple of the United States. 8. That, in addition to this direct injury, the action of these British-built manned, and armed vessels has had the in-

direct effect of driving from the sea a large portion of the commercial marine of the United States, and to a corresponding extent enlarging that of Great Britain, thus applying one portion of the British people enabling one portion of the British people to derive an unjust advantage from the wrong committed on a friendly nation by another portion. 9. That the injuries there received by a country which has mean-while sedulously endeavored to perform all its obligations, owing to the imperfection of the legal means at hand to prevent them, as well as the unwillingness to seek for more stringent powers, are of so grave a nature as in reason and justice to constitute a valid claim for reparation and indemnifi-

Mr. Adams then enters into a statement of the preceedings which took place as regards the fitting out of the Alabama, contending that, if there was not prima facie evidence enough to justify the seizure of that vessel, there was matter to make it to duty of her majesty's officers to less the duty of her majesty's officers to lose no time, and omit no effort, to obtain the evi-dence on their own account to verify or disprove the allegations respecting her.

The controversy is continued by Earl

Russell in a note dated 30th of August, in which he reviews the facts and circumstances which led to the adoption of the policy of her majesty's government, strongly urging that there is no reason to accuse her majesty's government of failure in the performance of their international obligations during the war, and that, consequently, no valid claim can be made for reparation and ndemnification.

In closing his communication he says: "I cannot conclude without taking this opportunity to ask you to join with her majesty's government in rejoicing that the war has ended without any rupture between two nations which ought to be connected by the closest bonds of amity. The government of the United States have carried on to a successful issue, with great fortitude and perseverance, a civil war of unequalled magnitude. In the course of this war they have resolved to abolish slavery. The Brit ish nation have always entertained, and still entertain, the deepest abhorence of laws by which men of one color were made slaves of men of another color. The efforts by which the United States government and Congress have shaken off slavery have, therefore, the warmest sympathies of the people of these kingdoms. The same sym-pathies will accompany the President and Congress of the United States in endeavoring to reorganize the Southern States on the basis of equal freedom. Nor is there any question in dispute which seems likely to disturb the friendship of two nations which, the one in Europe and the other in Ameri-ca, are distinguished for their love of liber-Let our two nations, therefore, instead

of captious discussions, respect the honor and believe in the friendly intentiens of each other. In this manner we may preserve unbroken the ties of peace, and exercise a beneficial influence on the future destinies of the nations of the world." The last document in the series is a "confidential" not addressed by Mr. Adams to Earl Russell, dated September 18, in which he examines and replies to the reasons addresd by the noble Earl in vindication of the policy of the government, concluding his letter as follows:

his letter, as follows:

"I take great satisfaction in concluding this note by cordially responding to your lordship's request to join with her majesty's Government in rejoicing that the war has ended without any rupture between the two nations, which ought to be connected by the closest bonds of amity. I likewise receive with pleasure your lordship's assurances that the efforts by which the Government and Congress of my country have shaken off slavery have the warmest sympathies of off slavery have the warmest sympathies of the people of these kingdoms. If from painful observation in a service extended through four years I cannot in candor yield my entire assent to this statement, as ap-plied to a large and too influential portion plied to a large and too influential portion of her majesty's subjects; if it has been my misfortune to observe, in the process of so wonderful a revolution, a degree of coldness and apathy prevailing in many quarters, from which my countrymen had every right to expect warm and earnest sympathy; if, throughout this great trial, the severity of which iew not well versed in the nature of our institutions could fully comprehend, the voice of encouragement for the nature of our institutions could fully comprehend, the voice of encouragement for this side of the water has too often emitted a doubtful sound, I yet indulge the hope that the result arrived at will ultimately correct the hasty and harsh judgments that flowed from lack of faith and of confidence in our fidelty to a righteous cause. Of the friendly disposition in this regard of the members of her majesty's government, and and especially of your lordship, I have never permitted myself to doubt. And yet, in the midst of the gravest of our difficulties, I cannot forget that ever your lordship

your lordship's note, are likely to correct."
In that Convention Mr. Adams proposes that the questions of the responsibility of the British Government be referred to some foreign Government as an arbitrator. This Lord Russell declines—refuses to submit any question involving the good faith of England to the arbitrament of any foreign power; but offers to refer all claims for dampower; but offers to refer all claims for damages by American and British subjects, and contains the constitutional bond, by a vast ing of the Constitutional bond, by a vast majority of the people, including many rebels in arms, who, while despising "secession," justified it by calling the rebellion a rightful revolution. Moreover, PERPETUAL UNION is the doctrine of the United States Government, and this it has maintained by its power and arms.

As to slavery, the slaves were freed as a necessary war measure, and, as slaves once ages by American and British subjects arising out of the war, to a joint commis-

We are permitted to publish the following private letter from an officer of the army whose services to the Union have been marked. At present, and for some adopt and conform to the amendment to time past, he has been stationed in Louisville, Ky. It will attract attention as well from the vigorous language in which it is couched as from the clearness of its

[From the Washington Daily Chronicle, Oct. 17.] Letter on Reorganization.

Louisville, Oct. 9, 1865. My DEAR M.: Did you ever receive a letter from me, going into the matter of the principles of resteration of the States and on negro suffrage? My idea was that no States should be restored to their original position of States of the United States, excepting on condition that they adopt the principles or which the United States waged the ciple on which the United States waged the war: No RIGHT TO SECEDE AND PERPETU-AL UNION, and also the accomplished inci-

lent of the war-No LAVES.

In adopting and embodying these in the lew constitutions of the restored States. tney may at the same time safely give the question of negro suffrage to the law-mak-ing power, to be regulated and changed by it at will. But in the one matter of adopt-ing a new constitution, as the fundamental law, all adults who are to live under it should have a voice. I think that this last is a principle and right in the abstract in any Republic or self-governing community, and that privilege to the legislative department to act at any time on questions ex-tending or restricting negro suffrage would effect the best practical result. It is an important point to be maintained that there were no State governments in active existence in Dixie after the secession ordi-nances. That the so-called legislatures, governors, judges, and every one under them, who were appointed or elected or held their assumed offices under the pretended State governments, as constituted under the effect, or as an effect, of these or-dinances, were merely inhabitants, and not governors, legislators, or judges, or any ofnicers who can be recognized as such by the United States. The maintenance of this point is fully effected by the declaration of the conventions that these ordinances were null, not "repealed." This establishes PER-PEIUAL UNION: that is, it makes any at-

The abolition of slavery by a convention adopts for its State, recognizes, compels and makes perpetual the great deed accomplised by the war measures, viz: freeing all the slaves in Dixie: and does more besides, it abolishes the institution from the body politic. To free all the slaves now living, and to abolish slavery, are two things; our amies under commander-in-chief Presi-dent Lincoln did the first, but it was be-yond, his power and required the political action of conventions, to effect, for the States

severally, the latter.

I consider that the great objects of the renot to preserve slavery or to gain independence per se; but to be independent for a purpose; and to use slavery as incidental to that purpose. That purpose was to separate certain States and erect them into an independent government, in which provision would be made for the permanent ascen-dency of the few who constitute the slaveholding class—a close oligarchy, which has always wielded the power of the Govern-ment by political arts, but were now deter-mined to secure and hold it by a fixed tedure, as a recognized, and probably he-reditary, aristocracy. These leaders felt sure of getting, at once, all the slave States, and pehaps also most of the border free States, and trusted that ere long the remaining fragments of the nation would assent to the plain and join the dissevered part so as to "save the Union." But that true doubtful as an early effect of the first was doubtful as an early effect of the first coup d'etat, and they therefore willed to begin by trying their plan on their own section, separated and independent, and by conquest or dir lomacy to extend it afterward. This would have been essentially effected under the terms obtained by the rebel Gen. Johnston in his first arrange. ment with Gen. Sherman; the latter, in effect, conceding all that the rebels went to war for, and exacting no other condition than that the name "United States" instead

of "Confederate States" should be adopted, and the old flag take the place of the Conof "Confederate States" should be adopted, and the old flag take the place of the Confederate flag.

It seems vexatious, certainly, that the leaders who had the purpose specified should now be permitted to take prominent part in the restor tion. But they are now, and must be forever, leaders in name only, not in effect. The basis of their former leadership is gone, and they assume to take prominent part merely for the pleasure of being distinguished from the mass. They are not now members of an oligarchy with the grand purpose and scheme, always in view, of becoming members of a fixed aristocracy. They are not a distinct class as great slaveholders, or as representing that interest. In short, they will be leaders simply as men in the North become leaders, by took and talent; and are mere parts of the general mass, to emerge from the mass, or to sink into it while others rise out of it, just in proportion to the tact and talent of each individual. I think it is wise, very wise to permit these and such as have hitherto acted with them when in the rebellion, to take part in the restoration of their States to full communion with the United States. It maintains the idea and principle of selfgovernment, the very vital breach of any Republic. The evil is for the present time; government, the very vital breach of any Republic. The evil is for the present time; the good remains to the last days of the Re-public, which by this means hos recurity

for extension to the latest day of the world. By considering the subject in this enlarged sense, I am persuaded that President Jonnson's plan of restoration is adopted on true principles and will succeed in securing the greatest good—and that greatest good is supendous in amount and reaches far into

futurity.

I do not see without pain the slights and mortifications that true patriots, who have risked every sacrifice in crushing the rerisked every sacrifice in crushing the re-bellion, are now subjected to from those hitherto disaffected, and so, probably, Presi-dent Johnson himself feels. But we know him and know his Cabinet, and should therefore rest content that every thing is being done by the very men who have en-dured most and have conducted the war to a triumphant conclusion.

triumphant conclusion.
It must be that the theory they are acting on is—as it has ever been mine, you know— that the States of the Union never ceased to exist, but thus their active life was suspended for four years, during which they had no administration—the same as if every officer had been struck dead in one day, and that for some time after, a crowd of men had usurped the administration of affairs on some other basis than the old and true one. some other basis than the old and true one. That other assumed basis is now declared to be no basis, and that crowd of men no officers. Hence their acts are all legally null, Now, under the cognizance of the United States, which preserved the conditions of the old basis, and maintained the machinery of the Constitution for interpreting the validity, and thereon accepting the doings of the people with the State limits, the STATE is set in motion again, and that by a Convention of its own people of the several shades of opinion, so that hereafter it cannot be quoted as in motion from any force imposed on it from without. This is true; albeit the conditions are fixed, that the Conventions shall declare that any act of secession is null and that slavery is abolished.

These conditions are fixed by right,—any

These conditions are fixed by right,—any power to seeds has always been denied to the States, as against the word and mean-

Union is the doctrine of the United States Government, and this it has maintained by its power and arms.

As to slavery, the slaves were freed as a necessary war measure, and, as slaves once freed cannot be re-enslaved, it is right that the fact should be recognized by the conventions, and the necessary conditions for the consequent legislation be embodied in in their action, and so slavery be abolished by the action of the people of the reorganized States, who will thereby anticipate, adopt and conform to the amendment to

there may be some unpleasant or even un-just things done while the great measures are taking shape, but these are accidents, not intentions, and must be borne in all cases where to avoid them might interfere with the consummation under the great theory. Truly your frienc, W. H. S.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS. The public schools in Chicago are over crowded, and the papers say there are thousands of schoolless children.

Captain J. P. Ward, of Detroit, who was recently shot by the brother of the girl he had seduced, died from the effects of his wounds on Sunday week last. A correspondent of the Richmond Bul

letin, writing from Goshen Bridge, Va., says "horse-stealing has been reduced to a science all through that section of the coun-Dr. Mudd, on his attempt to escape on a steamer, has been set to work wheeling sand—an appropriate mixture of sand and mud, says Quilp, as he evidently wished to

The Manchester (N. H.) Union tells a story of the suicide of William W. Mayhew, a lad fourteen years of age, who was found hanging by the neck in a shed near the Stark mills last week. He feared a flogging from his father for reminiscences at

There were 23,000 persons weighed on the scales at the Boston Mechanics' Fair last week. The average weight of men was 141½ pounds; average weight of women was 124½. The largest man weighed 293 pounds; the largest woman weighed 274½.

A reverend philanthropist from Florida has submitted to the Secretary of the Inte-rior a plan for colonizing a tract of nineteen millions of acres of Government land in Florida with negroes. He estimates that it will furnish homesteads to nearly half a million of colored people.

The Albany Journal reiterates its authoritative statement that Mr. Seward has given the British Government no information respecting the Fenian movement; that no application for such information has been made, and that no correspondence on the subject has passed through the State De-

A countryman named Marden, having partaken too freely of Pittsburg rum while on a visit to that city, on Friday last, seated himself upon a curb stone to sleep off his potations, when his head falling to one side, he was soon strangled to death by the tight-buttoned neck-band of his shirt. The Canadians are terribly frightened

about the Fenian movement. They think that the talk about Ireland is only a ruse to conceal their designs upon Canada. They are strengthening garrisons, investigating the loyalty of officers and soldiers, and distributing arms among loyal citizens. A woman was arrested in Parkersburg Virginia, last week on a charge of swind-ling Federal officers of large sums of money. It is stated that she has been married to four different military officers within the last three months, with all of whom she lived a few days, when she secured their

thousand dollars in this manner. Lynch Law in Iowa-Shocking Case at Pella--An Innocent Man Nearly Killed --Abuse to His Supposed Lifeless Body. [From the Des Moines Register, 24th]

than twenty-two years of age, and it is said she succeeded in stealing upwards of three

A young man, who had been living in this town in the employ of a liveryman on Walnut street, and whose mother lives in Eddyville, got on the eastern bound coach at Rising Sun on Monday evening last. When the coach reached Pella, one of the passengers discovered that his pocket had been picked, and that he had lost all of his money, amounting to \$360. From some cause or other, suspicion was fastened on the young man from Des Moines. He was arrested and searched; but as no money was found on his person, except the pitiful sum of four dollars and five cents, he was dismissed and want on his year, to Eddrage sum of four dollars and five cents, he was dismissed and went on his way to Eddyville. Shortly after his departure, several persons in Pelia expressed their conviction that he was the thief, notwithstanding his apparent innocence. He was sent for, and brought back to Pella. He was perfectly submissive, and seemed to manifest no great indignation at the violence with which he was treated.

It was determined to lynch him. Men

It was determined to lynch him. Men, to the number of forty or fifty, surrounded him, seized him, encircled his neck with a rope, suspended him, and kept him hanging for a much longer time than the puring for a much longer time than the purposes even of ordinary lynching required. He was at length taken down, and fell limb and lifeless to the floor. It was believed that he was assuming, and he was questioned, and even kicked, but he showed no signs of life. A bystander finally placed a finger on his wrist, and no pulse was perceptible. Then there was a general scare. A doctor was summoned who approunced doctor was summoned who announced his opinion that the man's spine was seriously injured. The next morning at five o'clock, when we last heard from him, he was lying in the same insensible condition in which he was found when the rope was

whether was rooted when the rope was taken from his neck.

We learn from the Pella Blade that the name of the young man who was so terribly lynched in that place a few nights since, is Thomas Cale. The man who lost the money, for the theft of which Cale was accused was a perfect. The Blade decreased was a perfect. cused, was one Lendreth. The Blade de-nounces, in a very proper manner, the fiendish violence with which Cale was treated. The poor fellow, after he had stood an examination, and had been re-leased because there was not a shadow of proof of his guilt, was suspended by the neck four minutes, and, when cut down, was found to be insensible, and remained

A part of the time during which he lying with no perceptible evidence of life in pulse or perspiration, he lay out of doors, exposed to the terrible storm of Monday night of last week! Could infernal cruelty

night of last week! Could infernal cruelty be carried further?

For a State which professed to recognize the obligations of civil law, Iowa has been a little too much given to violent demonstrations. In 1857, when horse thieves were on the rampage in several of the counties, not less than fifteen or twenty of them gave up the ghost under the manipulations of mob law; and, since that time, although the cases of mob vengeance and defiance of law have been less numerous, or at least less fatal to human life, they have been altogether too frequent. Society will never less fatal to human life, they have been altogether too frequent. Society will never be what it ought to be under the better forms of civilization, until a supreme respect shall be shown to legal authority as distinguished from mob excitement and mob murders. Every man who was engaged in that develish scene at Pella should be put upon his trial under an inductment for assault with intent to commit murder.

COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER AND ENVE-LOPES.—Some lines of these at very low rates. CIVILL & CALVERT.

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ango-tf
Dean of the Faculty.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION WILL been on the first Monday of November, 1865, and end conto first day of March, 1865. The Museum Cabinets, Library, Buildings, and appurtenances, are still as perfect as ever, and the old corps of teachers each in his piece, except Prof. Buchanan, removed by death, and whose place has been filled by Prof. Briggs, formerly Professor of Fractical Amatomy.

od Pharmacy.
O. K. Winston, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Juriserudence.

WM. T. Briggs, M. D., Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Physiology.

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Nashville, July 15, 1865.

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OIL COMPANIES.

THE COLUMBIA OIL COMP'Y of Kentucky.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

OFFICERS.

Hon. B. S. Coffey, President; W. A. Klessendorff, Sectary; A. O. Durland, Tressurer.

Capital, \$500.000.

(Par Value, Twenty-five Dollars per Share.)

CAPITAL.

The Capital Stock of the Company is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of the par value of twenty-five dollars ea h.

PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY.

The property owned by the Company, and which constitutes its capital, comprises one thousand nine hundred and forty-four acres of land, situated near the Cumberland river, in Russell and Wayane counties, Kentucky.

IN FRE SIMPLE.

There are six tracts owned in fee simple, embracing three bundred and thirty-eight agree, situated on Mc-Farland's branch of Canp Fork of Wolf Creek, near the Cumberland river.

There are four tracts of eight hundred and thirty-six scree, situated on Wolf creek and its branches in Russell county, within a short distance of the Cumberland river. There are two tracts of seven hundred and seveny-five screes situated on the Cumberland river and on Otter Creek, Wayne county, Kr., within a few miles of the Cumberland river.

It is the intention of the Company to increase the amount of lands to 2,500 acres, and develop every tract at once.

COV'NT AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BOATS AND BARGES AT AUCTION. Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, Octob

The following named boats and barges will be sold at

The 't-liowing named boats and barges will be sold at public auction, as follows:
At Kransville, Ind., Tuesday, October 31st, at 10 o'clock A. M., the steamboat Lue Eaves;
Four Gunwale Barges, and
One wharfboat iyle, at that place.
At Cairo, Ills., November 1st and 2d, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
the steamboat "U. S.;"
One Wharfboat, and
About eighty Model, Gunwale and other Barges;
Now lying at that place.
At St. Louis, Mo. Saturday, November 4th, at 10 o'clock
A. M., the steamboats
Autocrat.

Izetta.

aue, in payanasan ash. By order of the Quartermaster General, LeWIS B. PABSONS, Brig. Gen. and Q. M.

OIL WELL MACHINERY.

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Portable Engines, Boring Tools, Pumps, Tubing, Driv-

ing Pipes,

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TOOLS & MACHINERY

AM MANUFACTURING AND BEEP CONSTANT-ly on hand Portable and Stationery Steam Engines, oring Tools, and other machinery used in boring for Of-

JELIUS BARBAROUX, Hydraulic Foundary chine Shop, VILLE, KW.

OIL WELL

Machinery

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO,.

Louisville Foundery and Machine

Shop,

Corner of Main and Tenth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand

Portable and Stationary Steam

011 Well Tools and Rig complete,

Oil Well Tubing, Oil Pumps, &c.

We have the sole right for this city to manufacture

Iron Driving-Pipe.

CIFTS.

GIFTS!

GIFTS:

Cordage and Belting,

WARD & SON, Incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky, Jan. 1865 ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW: OFFICE: NO. 14 CENTER ST..

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W. T. WARD, Late Brev. Maj. Gen. U. S. V. Late Col. 27th hy. Inf.

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J. A. LABRABER. Preston street, near L'on Garden. Families attended by the year on reasonable

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Attorney at Law. WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE CITY AND STATE It is the intention of the Company to increase the amount of lands to 2,500 acres, and develop every track at once.

The lands now owned and held by the Company are confidently believed to present as favorable prospects for large yields of petroleum as those in any section of the State.

They are situated about fourteen miles above the flowing wells on Crocus creek and withing a short distance of a well recently struck near Creekboro, on the Cumperiand river, in Russell county.

The Company has two wells, one of which is being tested at the depth of one hundred and seventy feet, with a smill but a gradually increasing yield of oil. The other well is being borsd, and has already net with very flattering prospects of suce as.

The operations of the Company are under the reasonal supervision of the President, with competent and experienced men as assistants, who have every confidence in the success of their efforts.

There are a number of shares of stock of this Company or sale at—per share, and purchasers are not hable to further assessment.

Apply to the eECRETARY, at the office of J. T. Boyle, No. 7 Hamilton Euilding, corner of Sixth and Main streets, where maps can be seen.

Office on Center St., opposite Court-house. REFERENCES: Judge George Robertson, Lexington, Kr.
ten. John B. Huston.
Hon. Archie Dixon, Honderson, Kr.
Hon. Geo. H. Yeaman, Owensboro, Kr.
Hon. Joshua F. Bell, Janville, Kr.
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Attorney at Law. LOUISVILLE, KY., TAS RETURNED TO THE PRACTICE OF HIS PRO-fession, and will practice in all the Federal, Military and State Courts held in the city, and prosecute claim against the United States. Office in the Law School Smilding in Court Place near the Court House, juil-tf

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At St. Louis, no. cattray, November eth, at all of cick
A. M., the steamboats
Autocrat,
D. A. January,
D. B. C. Wools,
John Baine,
Ad. Hines,
One Wrecking Barge—E. M. Ryland—complete;
Wharfboat Dearborne;
Fitty Model Barges, and
Twenty Gunwale and other Barges;
Lying at St. Louis,
The boats will be sold with all the furniture, rigging,
and appurtenances thereunto belonging.
Duly certified and examined vouchers for transportation services will be roceived as cash at their full face value, in payment for all property sold; otherwise, terms cash. ABNER COOPER COMMISSION MERCHANT Butter, Cheese and Western Produce, No. 314, Male, between Third and Fourth str. CASH said for Feathers, Lard, White Beans, Dried Fruits, dinseng and Beeswax.

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(SUCCESSOR TO H. FERGUSON & SON,) FLOUR DEALER.

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HOPES BY CLOSE ATTENTION TO BUSINESS TO

News of the Day.

John Mitchel was released yesterday, and will go to Richmond. Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is to take the stump in New York for the Union

The Tunisian Ambassadors were presented to the President yesterday by Secretary

A dispatch from New Orleans states that the Liberal force besieging Matamoras had been defeated and driven off,

Since the close of the war thirty-five new national banks have been organized in the Southern States, with an aggregate capital Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, is now in

Washington. He says Alabama will have a full delegation of Senators and Represen-tatives by the meeting of the next Congress. The loss of life by the explosion on the steamer St. John, at New York on Sunday morning, is greater than at first reported. Thirteen persons were killed instead of

The late heavy gale on the Southern coast seems to have been unusually severe and very destructive. On the 22d, after the gale had subsided, twenty wrecks of vessels were visible at Key West.

The Old School Presbyterian Synods of Ohio and Illinois h ve both indorsed al-most unanimously the action of the late eral Assembly, which so vexed the hentucky secession sympathizers.

It is now stated positively that Mr. Cushing's mission to Europe is on business connected with our claims against England on account of damage done our commerce by Anglo-rebel privateers. The New York Herald's Toronto letter reports great alarm existing in Canada over

the movements of the Fenians. It says preparations are being made by the Cana-dian Government to meet an expected out-Extracts of the important correspondence between Mr. Adams, our Minister to Eng land, and Earl Russell, relative to the dep

ations of rebel cruisers fitted out English ports on our commerce, are pub ned in another column. Gen. Fisk has issued a circular regulating the status of freedmen in Tennessee. The State laws of apprenticeship will be recog-nized by the Bureau provided no distinction be made between white minors and colored. The vagrant laws of the State will

be recognized provided the same laws applies to whites as to blacks, Secretary Harlan has succeeded in removing from positions in the Interior Department all whose sympathies were with the Democratic party. Among those removed by him was a man who had been a purser of the Anglo-rebel pirate Alabama held a secretary clerkship under The places of these discharged cierks have all been filled by discharged soldiers.

The Jackson (Miss.) News announces the death of Col. Greenwood Leftore, the last chief of the Choctaw Indians, and by his influence mainly the best portion of the State of Mississisppi was ceded by the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek to the United States. Leftore was formerly State Senator from his country. He was the son of a French-man, by an Indian wife, but identified himself fully with the Indians.

Sir Morton Peto made a speech at an ensince, in which he said: "I made a visit to the large printing establishment of Charles Wilson, in Chicago, and I assure you I never felt so truly the manner in which Americans had gone into the war before. Americans had gone into the war before. In walking through the office, Mr. Wilson pointed out some thirty or forty compositors who had been four years away to the war. One had been a Captain, another a Major, others Lieutenants, sergeants and privates. Yet there they were setting type as quietly as though a war had never been. I saw afterwards farmer's sons, in uniform, ceably feeding a threshing machine. the struggle to save the They went into Union, and having done it, now go back to the ways of peace and industry without a thought Europe is astonished at it. But the South coming forward so freely and adopting themselves back again into the on, is one of the strangest aspects of the

AN ABLE LETTER ON RECON-STRUCTION AND NEGRO SUF-FRAGE.

whole contest.

The letter we publish in another column we find in the Washington Chronicle of the 17th of October, and the date and initials show the writer to be one who has frequently contributed to our columns. We have reason to know that the letter attracted the attention and remark of the President, and we commend its per sal to our readers as giving a clear exposition of correct principles, and as giving a clear indication of the probable plan in action for reconstruction.

THE TABLES TURNED --- HE COP-PERHEADS CALLED TO AC-

Garrett Davis, overwhelmed as he is with national contempt, obtained a crumb of comfort a few days since in the way of an eulogy from the Lexington Observer, founded on negrophobia. All right thinking people throughout the civilized world, if the small voice of the "Observer and Reporter" could enter their ears, would regard such eulogies as elegies. Voltaire asked. "What must be that religion of which a monkey is the priest?" and we may as well ask what must be that gallery, the gods of which are manufactured by the "Observer

Garrett Davis and Brutus Clay have sued Major General Palmer and General Brisbin for abducting negroes, but it seems these gentry are not to have things entirely their own way. The Kentucky gentry who are undertaking to assume that the national laws are unconstitutional, are about to have an exclusive feast at law. An inkling of what this will be may be found in the following avant courier from General Brisbin; HEADQUARTERS IST BRIG., 1ST DIV.,)

DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,

LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 21, 1865. Jason Williams and wife: Complaint having been made to me by one Henry Thompson, a discharged soldier of the army of the United States. United States, that you have, in violation of the law of Congress of March 3d, 1865, freeing the wives and children of colored of the law of Congress of March 3d, 1865, freeing the wives and children of colored soldiers, held, or caused to be held in bondage his wife, Maria Thompson, and his children: Amanda, aged 21 years; Robert, aged 16; Noah, aged 15; Esther, aged 13; Ann, aged 10; Caroline, aged 8; Caleb, aged 7; Hetty, aged 5; Priscilla, aged 4, and Christopher, aged 1 year; and that you refuse to pay or to allow these persons any remuneration for service rendered to you since March 3d, 1865, and that you now, at a time when winter is about to set in, have notified these persons that they must leave your place; you are hereby notified that unless you pay or cause to be paid these persons a reasonable reward for the labour rendered by them on your place since

persons a reasonable reward for the labor rendered by them on your place since March 3d, 1865, suit will be entered against you before the Freedmex's Bureau, and steps taken to compel such payment.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't serv't, Jas. S. Brisbin, Brig. Gen. Com'dg. We commend this pleasant and pregnant notification to "those whom it may pion of the protective system, to the leaderconcern." Let them digest it to their satis- ship of the free trade school. It would have faction. It does not wholly resemble the done him no harm to announce that his gloves yesterday. For this he was placed little book in the Apocalypse. That was views of political economy had undergone in jail by Officers Ryan and Cross. Judge

WHAT IT MAY MEAN.

That the disease, whose convulsions and treatment have laid waste so much of the South is still very active and malignant, is shown by the rapidity with which Conveneven have risen, or rather fallen, to a public defiant support of extreme rebel men and measures. It is yet but little more than six months since Grant's victorious legions swooped up Lee and his army, the last hope and strength of the Confederacy. Other rebel Generals and armies surrendered themselves as fast as they could find somebody to surrender to. Most of the leading military men, and many of the prominent political leaders in the South counseled the officers and men of their armies and the people of the country generally to accept as good citizens the verdict which had been hus obstinately fought out on the battlefield. Into this course, also, the hand of the North was stretched forth to lead them. The most radical spirits, now that their foe was beaten in arms, urged forbearance and mercy on the part of the General Govern-And yet, in these few months, it has come

o pass that the Governor of Virginia, a man elected by loyal men in Western Virginia, at a time when lovalty meant more than it has in some other localities since, insults the country by declaring that its government must be foolish, to suppose that the people of the Southern States will submit to be taxed with the rest of the nation to pay the public debt, incurred in protecting itself against treason. In South Carolina, so prominent and unrepentant a rebel is elected Governor, that the President of the United States telegraphs to the Provisional Governor of that State that he is not to give place to him. It is necessary for the President to reiterate, as a sine qua non, the doctrine that relations of loyalty to the Union cannot, in any State, coexist with the assumption of the payment of the rebel war debt. In Kentucky, civil and municipal officials, by proclamations and otherwise, seek to vitalize and legalize slavery; military officers of the United States are indicted by grand juries for official action taken by them, in a state of martial law and in conformity with the well-known policy of the General Governnent and in obedience to the orders of their superior officers; and inspectors of election sued for heavy damages for refusing to receive the vote of a still rampant and well known rebel. These are a few of the straws that have taught us the direction in which the current sets in the hearts of very many at least of the vanquished chivalry. It may be said that these are local, not general, in their character; that, in almost every case, some local irritation existed, bringing to the surface in an exaggerated form and with a malignant character what would have otherwise remained out of sight. We should be glad to know that such has been the fact in every case, cited above, and in all of a similar character. But the enunciation of that grand law of morals, that the surroundings of a man cannot of themselves put anything of evil or good into him, would still stand to arraign and convict these men.

Those symptoms are alarming, and the Executive officers of the General Government so regard them. The neighbors of these men have felt alarmed, as the very sensible resolutions of a convention held in Lexington a few days ago show.

Those symptoms indicate strength and bitterness too. But there is the embittered strength of the last despairing struggle, which is less the result of volition than a phenomenon of an organic law of disease. Let us, with charity and patience, hope that the disease of secession is thus to go out in death at a day not remote. The very ra pidity with which it has advanced in its natural course, under the peculiar circumtances of the last six months, give some ground for this hope.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, OCTOBER, 1865.

This stately Review vindicates in thi October number the validity of a claim to rank as the peer with the most renowned of European Quarterlies. The various papers that adorn it are of unusual excellence The opening article, entitled "The Political Opinions of Jefferson," contains as just an estimate of that great American statesman as we have ever read. In some respects it is the fairest appreciation of him of which we know anything.

The third paper of this number is devoted to a searching, thorough, investigation of the political character of John C. Calhoun. It is a most withering exposition of Mr. Calhoun in vital points, and nearly all the exposition is based upon proof furnished by Mr. Calhoun himself. The utter collapse of the political fabric to which he devoted almost unceasing labor, a collapse that commenced with Lee's surrender, and went on rapidly through all the armed champions of Calhoun's notions of govern ment, he did not live to see. It was a source of frequently expressed regret, by him that he did not "force the negro question on the North;" but, although in his grave before the armed enforcement, it was all the work of his hands. The history of the Confederacy is the history of John C. Calhoun's ideas of government. Had he been alive when the rebellion took up arms, he would have been the selected leader of the treason, and he would have led it in very much the style that Jefferson Davis did. It would be difficult to find in history two minds of more perfect similitude than those of John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis. Both were very narrow, and very indifferently equipped for utility. Both were remarkably dogmatic, self-willed, arrogant, egotistical and stubborn. Mr. Calhoun was well satisfied that his head contained more knowledge than was possessed by all the rest of the South, and Jefferson Davis had a similar thought about himself, which he held with as much tenacity as any martyr ever exhibited in upholding his faith, Jefferson Davis completed the ruins which Calhoun's theories undermined, or he rather applied the torch to the combustibles Mr. Calhoun spent a large part of his life in gathering. No two men ever lived who could utter a deliberate falsehood with more perfect Pecksniffean complacency and smoothness. Mr. Calhoun was reputed to be a man of most exemplary character. He did not gamble nor drink, nor did he participate in the ordinary vices of Washington City; but he

could stand up in the Senate chamber and

play tricks in logomachy that would have

men of this want of veracity and integrity

was displayed when he made his

summersault from being the cham-

disgraced a gamester. A conspicuous speci-

would have admitted that Mr. Calhoun was fallible, and that he would not do.

In making a careful survey of the works of Mr. Calhoun, after he was disappointed in being recognized as the successor of Gentions, Legislatures, Courts, and the voters eral Jackson in the Presidency, we should be at a loss to find the basis of his leadership in the South, were it not for our knowledge of the deplorable ignorance of the asses of the people in that region, and the want of talent among the men who were the priests of the Calhoun temple. Small as Mr. Calhoun was as a statesman, when compared with such men as Jefferson, Madison and Hamilton, he foomed out largely among the pigmies by whom he was surrounded. When the rebellion took up arms, even these pigmies had diminished in size. There was but one really great mind in the Confederacy, and he never was of Mr. Calhoun's school. We allude to Alexander H. Stephens.

The paper in the "North American Review" on John C. Calhoun presents as perfect a picture of the man as will ever be drawn. And this picture, in the main, is painted by Mr. Caihoun himself. The reader will be struck by a number of these graphic touches. There is one that shows in an eminent degree the remarkable sagacity of President Jackson. It is singular that the writer in the Review did not bring the two graphic touches into juxtaposition, as it is generally understood that Mr. Parton, the biographer of Jackson, is the author of the paper on Calhoun. The intriguing nullifier first essayed to make a united South on the tariff question, but found that he could not succeed, because, as he said, Louisiana found her important sugar interest fostered by a protective tariff. As oon as Mr. Calhoun made this discovery, he says he adopted negro slavery as the element that would secure the unity of the South. When he uttered this, he could not have known that President Jackson had, n a private letter, predicted this very thing. He said the tariff has been the excuse for disunion now; driven from that, the next effort will be on negro slavery.

The writer in the North American Review who has performed the dissection of Mr. Calhoun, has rendered a good service to American statesmanship in thus setting forth the hideous features of Mr. Calhoun's political views. The eternal monument of the infamy of those views will dwell in the memories of the world through the record that impartial history will make of the ruin, the desolation that visited all those regions that were cursed with faith in the creed of John C. Calhoun. That creed was the staple of the political life of South Carolina, and the war inaugurated by her in the behests of that creed, has made her almost a howling wilderness. Of that poisoned chalice which she forced to the lips of the nation she has been made to drink the deepest and bitterest draughts. The depths of her humiliation are almost anfathomable. The annals of history present nothing of lower depths, and it may be questioned whether they record any that equal those of the arrogant, gasconading, leek eating" South Carolinians. Ancient Pistol may possibly be a species of resemblance, but he neither rose to their hight of insolence, nor to their depth in chagrin and

humiliation. The second article of this number is on f great ability. It is on Faith and Science and the subject is well, but not thoroughly investigated. There is but little probabil ity that the war between faith and science will ever be ended on this earth, until "the restitution of all things," or until feith is ost in sight, and science is swallowed up in the revealments of eternity.

Belligerent war vessels in neutral ports, is quite an exhaustive research on the quesas connected with the fitting out in English ports, of such vessels as the Alabama. Shenandoah, and other rebel cruisers. The subject is handled with eminent power, and the study of the article will well repay the labor of the American who may wish to know the ground occupied by his country on the interesting questions between the United States and Great Britain.

Education of the freedmen is the seventh article in this number, and is one of the nost interesting and instructive contributions on this subject that we have read. Oh, that every American could read it in the spirit in which it was written.

The 4th article on the query "Is the study of language a Physical Science," and the 8th article on "American Political ideas" we have not read.

Every educated American should make t a point in his progress to be a reader of the North American Review. The English Reviews contain nothing as interesting and instructive to the American reader, as the American literature of the North American Review. It is edited by J. Russell Lowell, and Charles Eliot Norton, and they have made it a work of which an American may justly be proud.

CITY AND GENERAL NEWS.

The fare on the Virginia railroads eight cents per mile.

Claude Hamilton played Hamlet at the new theater in Nashville last night.

Joel Lambournearrested Isham Hunt for burglary, but when and where we could not find out.

The proposed monument to Stephen A. Douglas, which has been delayed for lack of funds, has been commenced.

STEALING MONEY .- Officer Pat Dillon wa called on yesterday to arrest W. Moker who had stolen \$75 from an employee at the Louisville Hotel.

A serious riot occurred among the Government employees in Edgefield, opposite Nashville, on Saturday evening, in which a number of persons were bruised and badly beaten.

The difference between the two sexes has been stated thus: A man gives two shillings for an eighteen penny thing he needs, and a woman gives eighteen pence for a two shilling thing she does not need.

Most of the race stock that was on he Woodlawn last week has been put into winter quarters. A special train conveyed quite a lot of it to Lexington Sunday. At the next spring meeting they will reappear eager for the contest in the different races.

Almost every person you meet on the treets now, is on the lookout for a vacant house. Notwithstanding a large number of tenements have just been finished, vacant houses are very scarce, and rents enormous

Henry Williams, a free man of color, stole a pair of pants, a pistol, and a pair of sweet in the mouth but bitter in the belly, a change. Thousands have done so with- Harbison will dispose of his case this This is bitter both in the mouth and belly, out any injury to themselves. But this morning,

STEALING A PAIR OF SHOES.-James Henry, an ebony colored specimen of de- a citizen who was tried before a military praved human nature, for the offense of commission, and found guilty of murder, stealing a pair of shoes in the upper part of and sentenced to be hung, has had his senthe city yesterday, will have to answer before Judge Harbison this morning.

A PRETTY THOROUGHFARE. Third street is now one of nicest thoroughfares in the city. It has recently been bowldered from Main street to the southern limits of the city. We hope our City Fathers will let out the contracts for bowldering streets in time to have them finished early next spring.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.—Arrah-na-Pogue commenced the second week with a splendid house. Those who have not seen this play had better embrace the present opportunity, as we learn it will positively be

withdrawn after Wednesday night. We are glad to be able to state that Mrs. Kuhn will appear as Eily O'Conner Friday night. We are sure that the house will be crowded, as it is her benefit. We would remind her many admirers that the box sheet is now open.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BOATS AND BARGES.-Captain James K. Delvecchio, A. Q. M., in charge of transportation at this depot, sold on Saturday fifty-seven Government barges at the average price of about \$300, also the towboat Horner for \$10,250. There was considerable competition at the sale, and the prices realized, we understand, were perfectly satisfactory to the Government. The balance of the barges will be sold of auction during the coming week.

The adjourned Quarterly Love Feast of the Market street M. E. Church will be held this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Religious services every evening during the week, at the same hour. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Some thief wlo had not the fear of military rule, or the commanding form of General Palmer before his eyes broke into the stable at headquarters Sunday night and stole two valuable horses. One of them belonged to the Government, and the other to a member of Gen. Palmer's staff.

ENLISTED REBELS.-The War Department has ordered that in mustering out the regiments recruited from rebel prisoners, the men who enlisted while prisoners and who desire to go South, shall be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department with transportation in kind to the nearest accessible point to their homes. Those who do not desire this indulgence will receive no transportation allowance whatever.

They have a very tender-hearted engineer on the Atlanta and Great Western railroad. He says he never runs over a man if he can help it, because it musses up the engine so.

IMPORTANT TO RAILROAD CONDUCTORS .ames T. Jewett received \$53 from the New York Central Company at Rochester, last week, for being put off the cars. Mr. J. had stopped over one train, and when he presented his ticket, the conductor refused to take it, and demanded pay for the trip. This Mr. J. refused to do, and he was put off the train. "Good for this trip and train only," don't amount to much in law.

A LIVERY STABLE KEEPER IN LIMBO .-Mr. J. W. Shockency, a well-known livery stable keeper of the city, and who has the reputation of being a man of violent temper, was placed in jail yesterday by officers weeney and Hipwell for beating an Irishman in a most shocking manner. The unfortunate man is terribly mutilated about the head. Shockency used a brick in the affair.

torial assistance, will find an item of interest under the head of "Wanted," in our advertising columns. The gentleman referred to brings very flattering recommendations respecting ability and experience, and we confidently commend him to the consideration of any who may require the aid that he proposes to render.

A. A. Talmage, the Superintendent, has officially announced that the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and connecting lines, are ready to receive through freight and passengers. Rate on cotton, one and one fourth cents per mile from Dalton to Alexandria, Va.-distance, six

A SCOUNDREL IN THE PULPIT.-A clerical impostor has been uncloaked in Marshall county, Illinois. Two years ago, Joseph F. Bayles, with a "gay" wife, palmed himself off on the people of Wakefield as an accredited minister of the gospel. Lately it came out that he had another wife and three children in one of the Southern counties of that State, when the villainous rascal and wife decamped, leaving debts unpaid to the amount of several hundred dol-

A young lady of Williamsburg, who won a prize, last winter, as the handsomest lady present at a certain entertainment or fair, was married the other day. The rust of people to see the interesting ceremony performed was very great, and two or thre hours before the appointed time, the street was completely blocked up. Upon opening the church, the crowd rushed in, climbing over the tops of the pews and in at the win dows, to the great injury of the cushions and hymn-books. The happy couple and the clergymen managed to get inside, but most of the invited guests were crowded

Wood's THEATER.-There was a very good audience at this place of amusement last night, to see the great moral drama of the Workmen of New York. This is a domestic drama, with life-like scenes, and is put upon the stage in excellent style. John Savage, a respectable mechanic, is ensuared by whisky and carried to the lowest depths. His faithful wife clings to him until all hope is lost, but is finally compelled, for the sake of her child, to leave him. He reforms and once more makes his family and home happy. The plot is a good one, and is well worked up. Unlike most sensational dramas, each character is full of interest. The scenery is beautiful, and the stage machinery effective. Laura Keene as Martha Savage, portrays the loving, patient, selfing wife to perfection. Harry Hawk is splendid as the careless devil-may-care whisky drinking Mick Moran, who finally signs the pledge. Perhaps the best piece of acting in the whole play was Mr. Belcourt, by W. M. Foster. He was fine in that, as he always is in any character. Mr. J. W. Hill, as John Savage, did splendidly. Miss Julia Nelson as Rose, and Miss Jefferson as Fanny, were admirable. In fact, the whole company did well. The play will be repeated to-night.

R. C. Hill & Co. have the largest assortment of Gold Pens in the West. The trade supplied. See advertisement in another column, or call at the manufactory. If

SENTENCE COMMUTED.-Thos. W. Evans, years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

FIRE IN THE CAPITOL HOTEL, FRANK-FORT.—We learn that the Capitol Hotel at Frankfort was on fire Saturday night. A great deal of confusion was created among the guests, but the flames were extinguish ed before much damage was done. The fire was the result of carelessness on the part of one of the servants, who fell asleep in the pastry room, where he had gone with a lighted candle. Loss about \$500.

COLLISION ON MAIN STREET.—Between one and two P. M. yesterday, Main street just below the intersection of Third was the scene of what looked to be a most fearful collision. A Transfer and Government team attempted to run away, but the jam of vehicles was so great, and the rush of pedestrians so numerous, that the scared norses could not get far without encountering obstacles in their way. They first demolished a dray by overturning and breaking the tails, and crushing the leg of the driver, who uttered the most piteous groans. A street railroad car next encountered the runaways, but just as the collision seemed the most imminent, strong hands seized the horses heads, turning them from the street car to encounter a perfect jam of vehicles, including an express wagon with two passengers-an old lady and the driverooth of whom were upset in the mud, but rescued with only a few bruises. A furciture car, a store wagon and half a dozen other vehicles were mixed up in the collision, but by a miracle no other casualties occurred. We did not learn the name of the unfortunate drayman.

Police Court-Monday, October 30 .-Fines for drunkenness, &c., were imposed opon the following persons: Lucy Mitchel and Mosella Garnett (f. w. c.), \$3 each, and held to bail in \$200 for sixty days; Thomas Suamon, James N. Cocklin, James M. Wright and Wm. Rohan, \$7 each: Mrs. Riley, \$5, and held to bail in \$200 for thirty days; Edward Taylor, \$10; Wm. Dickson, \$4; John Dailey, \$7; David Riley, \$7; Thos. Stephens, \$3; James Walker, \$3; Richard Isadore, \$3: John Turner, \$5: John Milton.

\$5; Geo. W. Jenks, \$3; John Callahan, \$5 25. Wm. Hulve and Fred. Kick, stealing a horse, wagon and coat from John Werk: fined \$15 each for disorderly conduct. Wm. Hopman, suspected felon; held to

bail in \$200 for thirty days. Thos. Nadal and Emiel Hartman, killing Jacob Von Are; continued until tomorrow.

J. Janty was presented as a suspected felon; held to bail in \$300 for sixty days. James Williams and Steve Ashcraft, free negroes, fighting, and Williams carrying conecaled and deadly weapons: fined \$50 each, and Williams held to answer an in-

indictment. Edward Mannagan and Patrick Elliott. fighting; fined \$10 each.

George Smith and Foster Smith, free ne grees, stealing a horse from some party, name unknown; continued until Wednes day. Michael Duffey, stealing a horse from

some unknown person; discharged. Joseph Bruer, shooting B. W. Webb in sudden heat of passion and without previous malice. Thomas R. Hawkins and Richard Car-

ter, stealing a pair of horses from Mrs. Jenkins; continued until Wednesday. Z. M. Shirley, Hugh Hays, and Richard lightburn were appointed Jury Commis-

sioners for the month of November. Laura Reed, Anna Young, and Sally Gilkin, all free negroes, stealing \$25 from Mr. Bach; continued until Wednesday.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT-Monday October 30.—The following settlements hav ing been examined and approved by the court, are ordered to be recorded: J. C. Metcalfe, administrator of Elisha Metcalfe; George Seegar, guardian of Catherine Krebler, Wm, Manley, guardian of Eliza J. Pirtz; H. J. Baker, executor of John Lavigne; N. B. Thomasson, executor of Charles L. Thomasson; Arthur Brown, guardian of Norborne A. Galt; N. Nicholas and Martha Vacaro, executors of George Vacaro; Chaistina Conrad, administratrix of Jacob Conrad; James C. Gill, administrator of Thomas Cole nan, Joseph Ortman executor of Doratha Ortman; Catherine Lineman, administratrix of B. H. Lineman The will of Patrick Glendon proved and

dered to be recorded. Mrs. R. H. Crump, credit by the tax on \$1500; J. H. Weller by the tax on \$1000; Mary C. Slaughter, for John Carr, by the tax on \$10,350. The following settlements were filed and

continued thirty days for exemptions: Edward P. Humphrey, guardian of E. W. C. Humphrey, and Henry C. Jones, executor of John Stilwell. Robert N. Miller and John T. Miller ap-

pointed administrators of Isaac P. Miller, Mrs. Annie Miller surety. The will of Hezekiah Lyon was proven and ordered to be recorded.

M. Pracht had license for a travern on the

Bardstown pike. The will of Silas Leo proven and ordered o be recorded. The propate of the will of Wm. A. Clark et for hearing on Tuesday the 31st, at 21/2

W. Jenkins qualified as Notary Public for Jefferson county,
J. H. F. Meyer failing to give county security as guardian of Mary Small and others, ordered that he be removed as such

The settlement of B. D. Kennedy, administrator of J. H. Merwin, examined and ap-proved by the court, and ordered to be re-corded. Bariger & Prosise had license for tavern on the Shelbyville turnpike.

George M. Weyber renewed his license for a tavern on the Preston street plank

Margaret Ott appointed guardain of John and William Ott; Christian Yenner surety. The will of Jane Keller was proved and

ordered to be recorded.

George W. Welse appointed administrator of Presley Hawes; Benj Stout surety.

W. T. Figg appointed administrator of Charles E. Figg; H. T. Figg surety. Ben. Stimple appointed guardian of Cath-rine Stimple; Henry Stuck surety. Inventory of the estate of Samuel L. Herr filed and ordered to be recorded. On petition of the widow and heirs of Mr

ton, W. D. S. Taylor and Philip D. Barbour, allot to the widow her dower; and divide the lands among the heirs. Amanda F. Armstrong was appointed guardian of Kate, Anna E., John A., Lillie and Martha Armstrong; John R. Allen,

Adams, it was ordered that Robert J. Ful-

surety.

The settlements of T. P. Alvey, adminis trator of Daniel Ryan, and Herman Beck-erts, executor of Wm. Ott, were filed and continued thirty days for exceptions.

The Levy Court of Jefferson county, composed of the presiding Judge and the Justices of the county and city, will hold its annual session on next Monday, at ten

(Old No. 481.)

New designs in wood and metal, for paper weights. Also, novelties in India Rubber Stationery, as well as fresh supplies of superior ruling pens, glass ink stands, French ink, convenient memoran dum books, diaries for 1866, ladies purses &c., &c, at . CIVILL & CALVERT'S Main, bet Fourth and Fifth,

ITS PHILOSOPHY. - Sozodont is an anti-acid. Sozodont is an anti putrescent. Sozodont is an attractic 20000nt is all vegetable and entirely harmless. Hence it cleanses the teeth from actions concretions, stops the decomposition of their substance, sweetens the breath, simulates the guns, and is the safest and best preparation of its class in avistance.

If Asmodeus should unroof all the houses in New York, as the tory says he unroofed those of Madrid, in the dressing rooms of nine-enths of the BEAU MOND would be seen Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OME COD LIVER GIL OF PERFECT PURITY EXISTS.—It is manufactured by John C. Baker & Co., No. 718 Market street, Philadelphia. For eighteen years it has been considered the finest preparation of its kind in the market. Its guarantees are the written testimonials of the most eminent physicians in America. They are open to the public at the manufactory. Consumptives and all who suffer from coughs, colds, bronchitis, trachitis, scrofula, or liver disase are invited to try the article.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, an Essay of Warning a d Instruction for Young Men, just published by the Howard Association, and sent in scaled letter envelops free of charge. Address, DR J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, How rd Association, Philadelphia, Pa. THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and In

truction for Young Men; also, new and reliable treat-nent for the Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Systems. Sent flee in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, Philade phia, Pa.

002-6w A CARD TO NVALIDS .- A clergyman, while residing in South America as a mis fourty, discovered as fe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and cious habits. Great numbers have been already cure by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed en clope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHAGE. Please inclose a postpaid envelope addressed to yourself. Address JOS. T. INMAN, Station D. Bible House, New York City.

DIED.

MAHER - Died in this city, at the residence of his nother-in-law, of typhoid pneuronia, John P. Maher, n the twenty-second year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Cathedral this Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock. The friends and acqu'r [Na hville pap rs plea e copy.]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS F B THE
BURIAL OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.
Scaled proposals will be received at the Assista Scaled proposals will be received at the Assistant Quar-ermaster's office corner of First and Main streets, till IATURDAY, NOVE BERK 4TH, 1855, for the burial of all he deceased in the service of the United States, in and bout the city of Lousville, Ky., for the period of ix

sbout the city of Louisvine, a.y., for the period of the months.

Bids to cover the entire expense of burial, as follows:
To furnish coffus neatly stained and varnished, remove the bodies to place of interment, in light covered spring wagons, with the coffus covered with the. Indied Staines flag, cig the graves not less than five feet deep, with vault covered with boards, p t up head beard to each grave, with name, rank, company and regiment of decreased, together with place of birth and date of death, ne-tly painter thereon, with such other minor details as may be required by the Quartermaster having the same in charge.

may be required by the Quartermaster in charge.

Bouds for the faithful performance of contract will be Bouds for the accessful bidder. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J. H. BELCHER,

Contain and A. Q. M. Ass't Q. M. Office. Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31. oc31-td

> AUCTION SALES. BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

SIX A No. 1 SPRING WAGONS. AT AUCTION. ON FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, OUTORER 3, At a o'clock, on Washington street, in the rear of the Medical Warehouse. Main street, near First, six No 1 well made Spring Wagors. These warons can be used for two or four hors s, are nearly new, and manufactured of the very best material, all in prime order.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOK TRADE REASON IN RELIGION.

BY REV. FREDERICK HEDGE, D. D. 12mo. Cloth, \$2.

"On every theme Dr. Hedge evince: a profound earnest ness of purpose, choice and well digested crudition, and; style of great dignity and weight. His volume will com-mend itself to contemplative and thoughtful minds."— New York Tribune. New York Tribune.

This work of Dr. Hedge's is not theological in the tech nical sense, but eminently practical, s

It would be ENJOYED by nine-tenths of the readers of the Press' who, if they read it, will thank us for calling their attention to it.

THE LIFE OF HORACE MANN.

One elegant 8vo volume. \$2. No friends of education should be contented for a da out this fascinating volume in his library, if he ever

THE PRESIDENT'S WORDS. The sharp, pithy, freighted and wise sayings of our la resident; giving the substance of his long Speeches, Ad-

resident, and the best posible book to put in the hauds

outh's history of the Rebellion. Vol. 2. hoanone to Murfie sboro'. By the auther of the "PION ER be Murite sbore'. By the auther of the "Plex EB Bort' With original illustrations." Berlin Being vol. 6 of the hybride "Spectacle Se-ries." Procusely illustrated. Speech's, Lecuares and Activers. y Wendell Phillips. Svo, fine steel portrait. The Mean's of Slavery. By Cochin. The Results of Emancipation. By Cochin.

Just published a new full Catalogue of all our publicaions, which will be sent gratis on application.

WALKER, FULLER & CO., oc31 2td&wlt

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK STORE BUILDING.

Nos. 109 and 111 Fourth street. Between Market and Jefferson.

HAVING TAKEN THE BUILDING ADJOINING and made it a part of our Store, we have increased

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

GOODS! roportionately, and are now offering superion induc

MENTS to purchasers at either WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. We offer th's week-O CASES BEST PEINTS at 25 to 30 cts: 10 CASES PRINTED DELAINES at 35 cts. 5 CASES YARD WIDE ENGLISH CHINTZ at 35 cts; 6 BALES AND CASES BLE3 CHED AND BROWN

COTTONS.

We have too many FLANNELS of every kind, qual ity, color and description, and can say the same of our HOSIERY, GLOVE and UNDERWEAR stock, which w

The handsomest stock of SILKS of all colors and DRESS GOODS of all fashions we are offering at about lew York prices. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, LINSEYS, &c. nen s, boys' and servants' wear, together with every escription of LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS, WOOL

description of LADIES CLOTH CLOAKS, WOOL SHAWLS, KNIT SHAWLS, NUBIAS, SONTAGS, SCARFS, &c. We have a superior stock, and will sell them at LESS PRICES THAN ANYBODY. S. BARKER & CO.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STILLFOOD. Office of the Kentucky Bourbon Co. NO. 157 MAIN STREET.

NO. 157 MAIN STREET.

NO. 157 MAIN STREET.

Intion of grain on the 15th of December next, and will turn out from their works on the upper part of will turn out from their works on the upper part of Main street, ten thousand (0.000) barries of silifood (slop) per we k, suitable tor feeding oathe, hogs, do, Parties desiring to make engagements for such food will place call on either the undersigned at the Cempan's office.

LEWIS TRIES.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Theater.

Positively last nights of ARRAH-NA-POGUE.

A RAH-NA-POGUL; or, THE WICKLOW WEDDING New and beautiful scenery,
Euchanting Music,
Gorgo us costumes,
Irish dances, etc.

Friday evening, benefit of MISS SOPHIA GIMBER KUEIN, or which occasion the sen ation of the Offi-LEEN BAWN will be produced.

WOOD'S THEATER.

Second week of Miss LAURA KEENE and HAB-

WORKMEN OF NEW YORK. Martha Savage.......Miss Laura Keens.

PRICES OF ADMIS 108.—Dress Circle and Parquette, T.e; Private Boxes, \$5; Second Tier, 46c.

National Freedman's Savings

Chartered by Congress March 3, 1865.

this city, at the headquarters of Major General Palmer, on Walnut, between Third and Fourth streets.

A safe place of deposit is now offered to the Freedmen. where sums as small as one doilar will be received and kept safely until required by the depositor.

Office hours from 8 to 9 forenoon; 4 to 6 aft rnoop

UCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

BEDDING. 1.120 Plankets, 854 Counterpanes, 193 Eed Sacks, 1,593 L. and C. Sheets, 40 Musquit, Bars, 8 Cushions, rubber.

FURNITURE.

442 Iron Bedsteads, 160 Linen Towels, 49 Buck ts, wooden, 110 Table Spoonse, 110 Table Forks, 200 Plates, deep, 41 Ber ins, tin, 46 Busins, wash, 6 Bed Pans, 2 Clavers, 8 Close Stools, 20 Corks—assorted,

Two Magnificent Homesteads, Two Smaller Farms, and a

I WILLSELL AT AUCTION, NOVEMBER 1578, 1865, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., at the residence of Elisha McGnnis, late of Own county, Ind. deceased, all his realty, viz: The splendid improved old Homesteat, of 60 acres, best alluvia wil, brick house, 'ine barn, etc., on the radiroad 2½ miles noth of Gosport, on White river with the largest and best crchard between New Albany and barayette, yielding 800 to 1000 bushels finest ruit per annum. "He larges and the magnificently improved Abbay and Lalayette, yielding 800 to 1000 bushels finest ruit per annum. The large and magnificently improved farm of 240 acres, first rates of a splendid sew house, barn, orchards, etc. Bo h'arms have a profusion of unrivaled timber, stone. Water bluegrass, and large beautiful lawns, shaded dersely with grand, ord sugar trees, fronting each mansion, with all else essential to first class from the standard of the standard standard from the selection of "Hom-stad," well improved farms, small a soil, timber, water, etc., and 63 acres level wood land, three miles northeast; I lot in Gosport, and a house lot in Cloverdale, total. ail's northeast; i for in dospota, and in two equal annual refale, ind.

erms—One third down, balance in two equal annual rems—One third down, balance in two equal annual rems—One third laws Go see the farms

JNO. H. RENO, Commissioner.

REFERENCES—Dr. John Dean, Gosport; Dr. H. G., oc25-td

f the young, as an illustration of the manhood of the BY TWEDDLE & FONTAINE.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

13,500 sinen & Cotton Sheets 10,600 Li en and Cotton Pil-low cases, 2,000 Counterpanes, 100 Mosquito Bars;

FURNITURE, ETC. 1,200 Chairs, 100 Dr. ssing Basi 250 Hand Easins, 1,00 Tea Fpoons, 1,300 Table Knives, 250 Brooms, 800 Spittoons, 70 Tumblers, 21 Clocks, 515 Fedside Tables, 108 Looking Glass

Together with many other articles not herein men-ioned.

Many of the above articles are entirely new and in orig-

CIRCULAR.

HEADQUART RS KENTUCKY VOLUNTERRS, Adjutant General's Office, Frankfort, Oct., 26, 1865. erm: oat, is respectfully invited to the following information:

The Legislature of Kertucky has generously made appropriations to supply Agents to astenet to the claims of our soldiers without expense to them; and all soldiers, discharged or otherwise, and the keal heirs of deceased soldiers will consult their own interests materially by employing these Agent, who will promptly adjust their claims with the Government.

Col. Charles D. Penebaker, Military Agent of Kentucky, residing at Washington City, will promptly present and realize all claims of Kentucky soldiers Farz. Ocharles D. Penebaker, Military Agent of Kentucky, residing at Washington City, will promptly present and realize all claims of Kentucky soldiers Farz. Ocharles D. Penebaker, Military Agent of Kentucky, residing at Washington City, will promptly present and realize all claims of Kentucky soldiers Farz. Ocharles D. Sentucky and the following the soldiers will save both or the soldier will save both time and noney; for his office being at Washington City, we is daily in communication which enables him at once to remedy any deficiency that may arise in their claims. Local Claim Agent, of our of compensation for their time and labor, and the soldier, by employing them, in addition to the expense, is subject to the compensation for their time and labor, and the soldier, by employing them, in addition to the expense, is subject to the compensation for their time and labor, and the soldier, by employing them, in addition to the expense, is subject to the compensation for their time and labor, and the soldier, by employing them.

diers having c aims due them by the Government reamore Charges.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission, which has been the constant friend of the s. Idier throughout the rebellion, and the constant friend of the s. Idier throughout the rebellion, because the state of the second seens throughout the different State, and they cannot be seen throughout the different State, and they cannot have a seen throughout the different State, and they cannot have the seen to be seen the seen that the seen the seen that the seen the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen the seen that the seen that

Miss Leo Hudson. Sola 1 6
P. L. Keller Acting and Stage Marr
J. W. Tiray Treasu

J. E. McDoN. Ucin, and the fascinating comedicants OPHIA GIMBES AUHN, who will appear in the grand separation.

Tuesda evening, Octob r 31, will be presented the

Matinee Saturday afternoon,

SAVINGS COMPANIES.

AND TRUST COMPANY.

A branch of the above Institution has been opened in

WM. H. GODDARD.

AUCTION SALES.

A GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.
We will offer for sale at public auction at the Crittenden
General Hospital, corner Fifteenth and Broadway, Louisville, Ky., on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 832, 1865, the
following Government property, in good order and condition, viz:

CLOTHING. 1.143 Cotton Shirts, 200 Slippers, 150 pairs Cotton Prawers, 1174 Caps,

20 Carks—assorted, 20 Shades, 8 Oil Cloth Rugs. And several other articles not herein mentioned. Terms—Cub in Government funds. And several other actions at Terms -Cash in Government funds.

By order of Medical Department United States Army.

LITTELL & MELBOURNE,

Auctioneers. oc27-tdeod

Tract of Wood Land, owned by Heirs, all in same wealthy Neighborhood, to be sold at Commissioner's Sale.

LARGE SALE

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

OR ACCOUNT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, United States Army, at the Unit d State General icospital, at J. ffersonville, Ind., on Thursday morning, Nov. 2d, commencing at 10 o'clock. BEDDING.

CLOTHING. 5,000 pairs Cotton Drawers, 2,900 Dressing Gowns, 4,000 Cotton Shirts;

2,500 Iron Bedsteads,
500 Linen Towels,
500 Linen Towels,
500 Enckets,
1,800 Table Spoons,
1,300 Table Forks,
1,300 Plates,
200 Deif Bowls,
200 Scrubbing Brushe
60 Candle sticks,
87 Dust Pans,
16 curler's Trays,
26 Thermometers,
69 Hatchets,
7 Wood Saws,
Together with many

TWEDDLE & FONTAINE,

WANTED-AL YOUNG MEN-WISHING TO BE

CANDIDATE.

H. M. McCAETY respectfully announces himself to the members of the Kentucky State Legislature as a can-didate for re-election to the office of State Binder. se7-te

WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION—AS IDITOR ON A leading Union paper in some Southern city by a gentiemen of ten years' professional experience, who can bring the most satisfactory recommedations from many of the leading men of the nation respecting his ability as a writer and journalist. Address "E. L. C.," Drawer 188, Louisville, Ky.

ANTED.—YOUNG MEN OF LOUISVILLOR OF know that Bryant, Stratton & Defian's Louisville (Internati Bu-iness and Telegraph Colleges are to sets) and sets of the set of th

A GENTS TO CANVASS KENTUCKY AND TENNESNEE for the eirest New Work, "PETROLEUM V.
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This book must have a larget creulation than any book
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homor. There is no similar work in the field, so that
agents will find this a glorious opportunity, if they embrace it soon. The work is trinted, engraved, and
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wish to cummence at once, inclose \$1 25 for order-book
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Address
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Enoxville Whig and Nashville Press and Times copy and
send bill to this other.]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WARM.—I HAVE FOR SALE 130 ACRES
F of land in Bu litt county, near Pitts' Point, on Sattriver, being part of the larm caied Meadow Dale, formerly belonging to Richard Tydines, E-q. About 30 acres of the land is cleared, and the balance is in wood. I will sell the place cheaps d on easy terms. One-fifth cash; balance payable in five years.

EDGAR NEEDHAM.

Fire Engines for Sale. BY DIRECTION OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL, I riages, belonging to the city. For erms, cto., call at my office.

PHILIP TOMPPENT, oca-ti

FOR SA E-LAND.—NINE ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL I land, well improved, on Twenty-ixth street, between hain street and the Portland Kaliway. Also, 3% acres, with Tame cottage upon it, one square south, and 2 squares west of same. Apply at the Brug Store, corner Soventh and Marget streets.

BENJ. F. ALFORD.

FFOR SALE-TWO BRICK HOUSES-TWO STORIE A' each, four rooms and servants rooms on Chestnut, be tween Second and Third streets. Appy to FRANK CAR TER, or D. S. BENEDICT & SONS. feb28-tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO FINE UNFURNISHED ROOMS can be had with board in a quiet and sgreeable neighborhood, and within 2½ squeres of the post office. Two gentlemen with wives will find the cemforts of a home at moderate prices, by calling at No 18 East street, near Green A few single gentlemen can also be accommodated with board, by day or week.

FOUND.

POUND-POCKET-BOOK -ON THE NIGHT OF THE 11th of October, on Main street, between Clay and Buchanan, on the street cars, a pocket-book, with zone mone and paper, which the owner can have by calling on me and proving property and paying for advertising HUGH STAFFORD, No 572 Main street. OUND-A RRASS DOOR KEY.-THE OWNER CAN get it at this office by paying for the advertisement, sel3-tf

LOST.

OST-CHILD.—ABOUTTEN DAYS AGO A LIKELY
Little black boy, named Peter, neatly dressed, and
also quite handsome in apparance. He was last seen in
the vicinity of First and Green streets, white passing
frouga the city. His mother is now living with Dr. Walse, in Shelbyydle. Ky. A librai reward will be paid
for his delivery to J. W. Shockeney, Second street, letween Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.
se22-tf. MES. SOPHIA LYLE.

MACAZINE.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1886.

THE

Fashion Magazine of the World. I ITERATURE, FINE ARTS AND FASHIONS. THE Genuine Goods!

The Ladies' Favorite for 36 Years. No Magazine has been able to compete with it. None

CODEY'S RECEIPTS for every department of a household. These alone are worth the price of the Book.

MODEL COTTAGES, (no other Magazine gives them), DEAWING LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG. An the oRIGINAL MUSIC, worth \$3 a year. Other Maga-nines published dworn-out music; but the subscribers to sines published do worn-out music; but the subscribers to Godey get it before the nusic stores.

GARDENING FOR LADIES. Another peculiarity Godey, shions from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New t, the militonaire merchants, appear in Godey, the on I Ma. ar ne that has them.
Ladies' Bonnets We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the tady's Book enable-every lady to be her own bonnet maker.

MARION HARLAND,

"Nemesis," and "Miriam," "Moss Side, writes for Godey each month, and for no other magasing.
A new novel by her will be published in 1856. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.

TERMS OF

Godey's Lady's Book for 1866,

(From which there can be no deviation.)

PAPER.
THE MONET MUST ALL BE SENT AT ONE TIME FOR ANY THE CLUBS.

Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional

N. E. corner Sixth and Chestnut streets, PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLIS HED 1861.

THREE HUNDRED BARRELS PER DAY

f the trade should require it. Lubricating oil and Ben-

CLAIM

C. L. RAD WAY & CO., CLAIM A GENTS

DJUST AND SETTLE ALL OFFICERS', QUARTER tract Surgeons, Medical Returns and Accounts, and Claims growing out of the proper it was of the Rebel after or Commissionary purposes, as well as every oth all quisties below the General Land Office duly strong and all quisties below the General Land Office duly strong the Army, for Quarter and Accounts, and Claims, prepared an i collected, and money advanced on officer's payaecounts.

Our circulation is rapidly increasing, waish renders the Press one of the best avertising mediums in the State. We tope our friends will send in their ad-

Hale & Bro., L., N. A. & C. R. R. S. Saim, Troy, Ind.
Samuel Feland, Postmaster, Hopkinsville, Ky.
S. E. Pottingill & Co., Park Row, Lew 2012.
D. G. Venable, Frankfort, Ky.
J. S. Bean, Bowling Green, Ky.
Thomas Boardman, New Albany,
Featlee & Co., New York, Beekman street.
Dr. J. J. Polk, Perryville, Ky.

THE UNION PRESS IN JEFFERSON-VILLE.

Our former agent, Mr. Sternberg, has disposed of his business to C. H. Paddock, whose eadquarters are A. Carr's store, southea orner of Sprieg and Front streets. Mr. Pad dock is a reliable and responsible gestleman, and having proven himself a good soldier of the Republic deserves the encouragement which he will doubtless receive from our trans-

By referring to the printed terms on our first page, it will be seen that we have reduced the price to both city and mail subscribers.

Mail, one year. ... One Week MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

REMOVAL.

HAVE REMOVED MY MUSIC STORE FROM Fourth to Nos. 92 and 94, south side of JEFFER SON STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, third door below Third Street, where I hope to see all of my old friends and patrons, and make

LOUIS TRIPP. (Late TRIPP & CRASS,) LOUISVILLE, October 21, 1866.

FURNISHING COODS.

GREAT OPENING

Ladies' Furs! Gents' Furs! Child'n's Furs!

Complete Stock! Bought Early! Low Figures!

Real Names!

Purest Qualities!

GREEN & GREEN.

COR. MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,

Are in receipt of their fall stock of

Ladies', Gents' & Children's Furs

They were purchased in the opening of the season, and at prices

33 PER CENT. .

BELOW PRESENT FIGURES.

MILLS. High Street Planing Mill

MUNROE & HATCH.

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND FLOOBING
Weather Boarding, Pine and Poplar Joist and Seantling, and Building Material generally. Sawing, Resplitting, Plaining, etc., done promptly. Also Door,
Sashes and Blinds made to order, together with all kinds
of Tobacco and other boxes. Orders solicited. Postofic
ox 527. High street near Twelith.

50 kegs Sirups;
In store and Lr sale by
120 Main, bet. Firth and Sixth streets

WORKS.

LOUISVILLE CARBON AND COAL OIL WORKS

Corner of Sixteenth and High Streets.

WM. SKE NE & CO. OFFICE-BULLITT STREET, BE TWEEN MAIN AND RIVER.

TE ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE TRADE WITH A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF REFINED OIL IN

CRUDE PE TROLEUM

zine always on hand.

ACENCY.

Speeches and Interesting Cere-

John Mitchel Released from Prison

Effect of the Gale on the Southern Coast.

New York. Alarm in Canada Over the Fenian

The Georgia State Convention.

Movement.

Reception of the Tunis Ambassadors -- The Ceremonies at the White House. Washington, Oct. 30.—At noon to-day, in accordance with the preliminary arrangements, the Tunisian Ambassdors were escorted to the Executive Mansion by the Secretary of State, accompanied by Mr. Perry, United States Consul at Tunis, and Mr. Cox, of the State Department. A large number of persons had gathered at the number of persons had gathered at the outer door to witness the entrance. They were at once conducted into the Blue Room. The Ambassadors were in full dress and displayed on their breasts marks and badges of honor, while our Consul wore the consular uniform. Standing near one of the large mirrors was Chevalier Antoine Conti, the secretary and interpreter, and next to him Consul Perry; on the sofa near the latter were seated Gen. Otmas, who has been the Ambassador, and Secretary Seward, while Col. Payco Gaito, aid-de-camp to Gen. Hashem, stood on the right of the group. The fifteen or more spectators present, including ladies, occupied seats on the opposite. While waiting for the President a desultary conversation was carried on by the distinguished parties. The question having been asked how this room corresponded with the palace, the Tunian Secretary replied in French, through

room corresponded with the palace, the Tunian Secretary replied in French, through Consul Perry, that it was not the room that did the honor, but the persons concerned that was the great matter of consequence. Consul Perry said the visitors were much interested with the postoffice operations, which brought out so clearly the idea of thinking, in the number of soldiers' letters distributed. In many of the things they had seen it seemed to them that something was wanting; but notwithstanding this, they were very much pleased. Their impression were very much pleased. Their impression had been that the capital was necessarily the central point of the elegance and richness of the entire country; but of this they were undeceived, when they were reminded of the fact that this is not a commercial

city, but the political metropolis.

Mr. Seward remarked that Washingto

conversation, mentioned that the President tricts.

Consul Perry said the visitors had been very much interested in the machinery they had seen, and especially with the me-chanical contrivances by which one could do as much as a hundred or even a thou-

sand men. Consul P., by request of the Tunisian Secretary, inquired whether everything in the room was of American manufacture, to which Secretary Seward replied that he be-lieved so, with the exception perhaps of the earpet and some of the ornaments. Consul P., smiling, said the question was a fault of his own, as it was superinduced by the fact that his American pride always stood out

o prominently.

This led the Tunisian Secretary to make inquiry. He further remarked, in response to Secretary Seward, that there was no systematic exploration of Carthage now carried on. The Arabs wandered over the scene, and would pick up small stones and

carry away the desultory.

The conversation was here interrupted by the entrance of President Johnson. All in the room rose to their feet. The President advanced to the group, which salutation was in like manner returned, when His Excellency, Gen. Hashem, read from a paper, written in Arabic, an address, of which the following is a translation: Your Excellency: His Highness, the Bey of Tunis, my august sovereign, presents to your Excellency his warmest greetings and the respectful homage which is due to your exalted position. He has sent me to appear in your presence for the purpose of expressing to your excellency and to your people the great pleasure which he experienced on the cessation of your calamatous war, and the restoration of peace and tranquility in your great country. My provide the experience of the presence of the position of the presence of the presence of the position of the presence of the presen angust sovereign has also instructed me to present to your Excellency expressions of condolence after the tragic end of the illus-

condoience after the tragic end of the inter-trious man, Abraham Lincoln, whose death justly excited the Nation and exceedingly excited his Highness. We ardently hope and pray that with this event may end the and pray that with this event may end the misfortunes of the United States.

In view of the friendship which unites the two countries, his Highness, the Bey, sends to your Excellency his portrait as a souvinor of his friendship for the augmentation of which believed our respective people, and his Highness has a lively interest and warm desire. I feel myself flattered and exceedingly fortunate that the choice of his Highness has fallen upon me to accomplish this important and honorable mission, whose success I should recard as mission. whose success I should regard as one of the noblest results of my life. I take leasure in stating on this occasion in the presence of your Excellency that since my arrival in this country I have everywhere

received the most cordial and flaftering greetings and the liveliest expressions of sympathy for my country, for which I am sympathy for my country, for which I am duly grateful.

The President replied: General, this inauguration of national courtesies between the old continent of Africa and the new continent of America seems to be suggestive, and we trust it is auspicious. I am glad that Tunis has sent us an envoy, and am especially pleased that you have been chosen by his highness, the Bey, to be that Minister. You are favorably known to us as a soldier and as a scholar, and above us as a statesman, devoted to the extinction of as a statesman, devoted to the extinction of slavery. You will be able to report to his highness the news that the Americans are trying a military experiment. It is nothing less than this: Whether a people can save libtrying a military experiment. It is nothing less than this: Whether a people can save liberty, and at the same time preserve itself. The events pleasing and painful to which you have referred to in your speech, and to which your Government has referred so kindly in your letters of credence, were incidents of this great trial. We have accepted them as such, and while we thank God that He has saved us from the calamities which were threatened, and by great crimes we thank Him for having inclined the nations of the earth to interpret these

the nations of the earth to interpret these crimes and their consequences so justly. We humbly trust that our success will be

EVERYBODY TAKE NOTICE!

THE DAILY PRESS

If you want anything, If you have Lost anything, If you have Lost anything, If you have Found anything, If you have Lost anything, If you have Found anything, If you have Found anything, If you have Lost anything, If you have Lost anything, If you have Lost anything, If you have Found anything, If you have Found anything, If you have Lost anything, If tion, and Congress will be apprised of the

> The Executive of the Government will The Executive of the Government will endeavor to make your sojourn agreeable, as it will at all times be pleased to know the wishes of your government. The letter sent by the Bey of Tunis was then presented, and the distingushed visitors were severally introduced to the President, who said that while here in their individual capacity every facility would be presented to them to make their sojourn pleasant and instructing. This was outside of usual courtesies, and he expressed the hope that all the delegations between us and Barbary may be conducted in an amicable and satisfactory manner. These remarks were interpreted in French by the Consul, and Secterpreted in French by the Consul, and Sec-etary Seward then handed a copy of the President's speech to Gen. Hasham. The audience here terminated, the Tunisians and President and Secretary of State shaking hands at parting. Everybody present seemed much interested and satisfied with the interview.

> The St. John Explosion --- 13 Persons Killed. NEW YORK, October 30.—The number of killed by the steamer St. John disaster now foot up thirteen; Mr. Archiboult, of Monterl; Mrs. M. Lyons, Adrean Searles and W. S. Norebrok, of Albany; having died during the night. Session of the Fenian Senate at

The most horrible robberies were committed during the catastrophe.

The dead body of Mr. Brooks being robbed of his watch and pocket-book. Mr. Searles of his watch, while crowding around

on the floor of the cabin.

It is thought the waiters on board were the thieves; one of whom has been arrested.

Mr. B. B. Hotchkiss, manufacturers of the Hotchkiss shell, occupied a state room adjoining those which were burst open by the force of the stem. The floor of his the force of the steam. The floor of his room was covered with boiling water, and in stepping out of his berth his right foot was badly scalded. He says the rupture in the boiler did not sound like an explosion, but resembled the gushing out of an immense body of steam; he did not think at first that it was an explosion, because there was no sharp report. His opinion is that the disaster was not caused by a heavy pressure of steam, but by an imperfection in the iron. This opinin is sustained by the appearance of the boiler; the fractured piece turned over as if knipped, and still remaining fast by one edge to the boiler. ing fast by one edge to the boiler.

Disaffection in Texas -- A Salute in Honor of the Tunisian Ambassadors--Appoint-

ment. WASHINTON, October 30 .- Letters from Texas says: Directly after the war the people of that State were willing to agree to almost anything for the sake of pacification; but that now, owing to the dilatory movements of Provisional Governor Hamiltonian ilton, much dissatisfaction begins to be manifested. The State has made but little progress in restoring her relatisns to the Union, nor are the proper facilities yet af-forded throughout Texas for taking the

amnesty oath.
The Tunis Embassy will to-morrow visit the fortifications, and a salute will be fired in their honor. At night they will receive the officers of the army and navy at their

Clarence Riting, a clerk in the State Department, well known and appreciated for his gentlemanly character and scholastic attainments, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Lima, Peru.

There have been no arrangements made as yet for the trial of Jeff. Davis.

Important Circular from Commissioner Fiske-- The Status of the Freedmen--Apprenticeship of Minors.

Nashville, October 30.—Brigadier General Fiske has issued an important circular is as large now as any other city of the country was at the time the national seat of government was made, and gave some interesting facts connected with the erection of both sexes. The State laws of apprenticular than the state of the sexes of the sex Consul Perry stated that there are four principal palaces in Tunis, adding that there are small palaces in all important places where Governors reside, and at these the Bey is entertained when he visits them Each parish or township shall care always resides at the Capitol, and here all the deputies of the Government are located.

for and provide for its paupers. Vagrant laws made for free people, and now in force, will be extended to freedmen.

The Fenian Senates An Effort to have Mitchell Released. NEW YORK, Oct. 30 .-- The members of the Fenian Senate continued their session today. The proceedings were secret, but it is reported that agents were to be sent to Ireland at once to organize the great rebellion which it is believed will take political shape in a short time. It is also said that the Fenians have received the endorsals of officials in this country. Their names will lend not only inspiration to the movement, but will be a guarantee of its success. An effort is also to be made to effect the defacto release of John Mitchell, in order that he may take some active part in the approaching Celtic insurrection.

Tremendous Gale at Key West, NEW YORK, Get. 30.—The steamer Masachusetts, at Philadelphia from Key West, reports a tremendous gale there on the 22d. Every vessel except the Massachusetts went ashore in the harbor. The next morning ashore in the harbor. The next morning twenty vessels were visible from the lookout. The gunboat Muscoata went ashore but got off. A large ship, unknown, went ashore, high and dry, on the reef, but no assistance could be rendered, owing to the high sea. Considerable damage was done to roofs of buildings at Key West.

Tanisian Ambassadors Presented to the President. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- The President re-WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The President received in a formal manner the special Tunisian Ambassadors. The introduction having been connucted by Secretary Seward. The letter of credence from the Bey of Tunis was read by the Ambassador, to which the President responded by expressing his gratification with the visit; his appreciation of the kind and friendly sentiments enunciated and saving every facility ments enunciated, and saying every facility woul be afforded to make their visit agree-able. The portrait of the Bey, which was presented, was not only appreciated on ac-count of original but it was beside a wonder of art.

Revision of the Revenue System. NEW YORK, October 30.—A special to the Commercial. dated Washington, Oct. 30, says: Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, states that Congress will await the report of the special commission who are now taking evidence on the working of the revenue system before legislating upon the revision of the terms. fore legislating upon the revision of the tax laws. This will probably throw the rev-enue question over to the latter part of the session, as the revenue commiss be ready to report for a mon-opening of Congress. report for a month after the

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Two petroleum companies here have reduced their capitol respectively from \$3,000,000 to \$600,000.

The Post's Washington special says Gov.
Parsons, of Alabama, had an interview with the President to-day.

One hundred and fifty-two prisoners received soutcested leaves the same property of the president soutcested leaves the president soutcest

ceived sentences to-day, varying from three to ten years in prison. Six of them, how-ever, escaped from the jail yesterday morn-P. S. Forbes, owner of the Sickles cut-off, publishes a letter to Admiral Gregory de-clining any more dock races with the Al-

day. The Atlantic's were the victors. The following is the result: Atlantic 21 runs, Release of John Mitchell. Featress Monroe, October 80.—John Mitchell is released, and goes to Richmond

Base Ball Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The first game in the great base ball match between the

Atlantic and Athletic Club was played to

New York, Oct. 30.—The World's special says that Tunisian Embassy will be fully presented to the President at noon to-morrow. Every arrangement is perfected for an interpretate of discounting the property of the property o for an interchange of diplomatic courtesies. After that ceremony the Embassy will visit the public buildings in the afternoon and in the evening will be entertained at the theater. They will leave on a visit to Richmond about the middle of the week.

The Pacific Railroad Company have secured, it is said, the promise of the Government to issue the bonds due the company, as provided for by an act of Congress, they having completed the number of miles of railroad required by law.

The Times' special says, since the close of the rebellion that thirty-five new National

Banks have been organized in the Southern States, with an aggregate capital stock of \$4,474,400, distributed among the States as Virginia, ten banks, with a capital stock

of \$1,600,000. Tennessee, seven banks, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. North Carolina, two banks, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Georgia, three banks, with a capital stock of \$300,000.

Alabama, three banks, with a capital Mississippi, one bank, with a capital stock \$50,000. Louisiana, two banks, with a capital stock of \$800,000.

Texas, one bank, with a capital stock of \$200,000.

Fenian Alarm in Canada. NEW YORK, October 30 .- The Herald's Toronto correspondent says: There is much excitement and anxiety of the Government and loyalists of Canada over the present and loyalists of Canada over the present and prospective movements of the Fenians. There have as yet been no arrests of members of the order, but prominent Isishmen are constantly watched and dogged by spies, and there is great uneasiness regarding the intentions of the Brotherhood on both sides of the border. Both regular and volunteer troops are much mistrusted by their officers of former squads. They are constantly deserting, and at least one-third of the latter are believed to be enrolled for or in sympathy with the dreaded Irish uprising.

rising.
There is no abatement in the mysterious stir and preparations in the British provin-cial camps and garrisons, heretofore no-ticed, indicating apprehensions of some-thing extraordinary and shortly to occur. The soldiers are being put in the most complete state, as regards arming, equipments

Shipment of Guns to Brazil--Petroleum us New York, October 30 .- Two batteries of

Col. Lount's repeating cannon were yester-day placed on board of the steamer North America and consigned to the Brazilian Government. This is the first shipment of guns made from this city to Brazil since the war. They throw minnie balls at the rate of 100 per minute.

The Times' London letter says that the engineer at Woolwich dock yard has been for a long time making experiments in the use of petroleum as fuel for steam engine boilers. He finds it perfectly manageable and free from danger.

Gen. Grant is expected to arrive here tonight. Rooms have been engaged for him

diers. HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 30.—Gov. Curtain left town to-day to participate on Wednesday next in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the monument to the memory of the soldiers of western Pennsyl vania who fell during the war. The monu ment is to be crected at Girard, Erie county.
Gov. C. will deliver an address on the occasion, and will devote the balance of the week to the political canvass in western New York, making speeches in Elmira and other places.

From New Orleans.

The Mississippi lost her cargo-books, sixty bills of lading and office mail bag. Saw a large vessel sunk off Cape Carriveral, and a large quantity of wrecked stuff was Matamoras dates of the 26th inst., direct, says the Liberals were whipped and driven

Caleb Cushing's Mission. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30,—Mr. Caleb Cush-ng's mission to England is on business con-nected with our claims for damages by privateers. He is preparing an elaborate argument upon the subject, and arranging the numerous claims that are being sent to the State Department. The President is fully determined on asserting our claims for re-

Georgia Convention-Secretary Seward's Dispatch. MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Oct. 30.—Provisional Governor Johnson sent a message to the Convention at its morning session to-day transmitting two telegraph messages from Washington. The first identical, except the name of the State and date, with the Presidential telegraph of September 18; the second is Secretary Seward's dispatch to Gov, Johnson dated Sept. 28, which has already been published at the North.

New York, October 30.—The Tribune's special says, Col. John Eaton, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau for the District of Columbia, has been brevetted

Brigadier General for meritorious conduct in the field, and faithful services in his Soldiers' and Sailors' Fair. PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—The grand fair for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home con-tinues in successful operation to-night. The Academy of Music was crowded to witness the presentation of a magnificent flag to the Home by the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital. The presentation was made by Hon. John

National Banks. New York, Oct. 30.—The following National Banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, as additional deposites of the public money: First National, at Ikenestles, New York; First National, at

Springfield, Ohio. Thanksgiving in New York. ALBANY, October 30.—Governor Fenton has issued a proclamation naming Thursday, the seventh day of December, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

No Signs of the Damascus. FARTHER POINT, Oct. 30, 11 P. M.—There are no signs of the ship Damascus, which is now due with five days' later European

Shooting Affray. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Geo. Reily was shot to night by a man named Thos. Trocy at a sailer's boarding-house. Cause, jeal-Reily was wounded mortally in the

Bosron, Oct. 30.—Steamer Propontis, from Liverpool 14th, arrived to-day, bringing 360 passengers.
New York, Oct. 30.—Steamer Alabama rom New Orleans, arrived to-night.

Cincinnati Grain and Produce Market. Cincinnatt, October 30. P. M.—Flour-Unchanged and niet; superfine \$7 50a7 75, \$8a9 50 for extra and \$9 75a12 0 Chornant, Color of the color of

New York Grain and Produce Market.

New Yors, October 20.—Corron-Dull and heary; 57a
58 for middling, chiefly at latter price.
FLOUR-Opened steady, but closed dull and droping;
Saas 10 for extra State, \$7703.79 for superfine Western,
32 23a5 29, for common to good shipping brands extra
round hoop Ohio, and 29a1230 for trade brands; included
in the sales at 160 barrels extra State, for first half Nov.,
at \$52 2; 600 barrels extra State, latter half at \$3.00, and
500 varrels extra State, at 12 december, \$8.60.
Whisky-St-ady; Western \$2 34@2 35; chiefly at latter
price.

price.

WH-AT—Dull and in buyers favor, with only a limited business doine; \$1.80 for amber Milwaukee, \$2.25a,23 stonnew amber State, \$2.39 for with an even western. Rye steady, at \$1 lial 20 for Canada, \$1.00 for Wastern and 2rm, \$1.07a,14,1 Canada west-rn will bring \$2.37a for and 2rm, \$1.07a,14,1 Canada west-rn will bring \$2.37a for unsound, 98.91c for actual mixed Western, the latter per in score, Oats a shade firmer, at 46a51c for unsound and 55a57 for cound. nound.

GROCERIES—Coffee qui-t and steady. Sugar firm: Cuba
Muscvado 13%a14%; Havana 10%a140. Molasses dull.

Perfoleum—Steady, at 35%a360 for crude, 18%a99c for
effined in bond, and 75%77c for refined free.

HOPS—In moderate demand; 18a48c for crop of 1864, and
Baseb for 1866.

Wood—Quiet.

Provisions—Pork firmer, closing heavy; \$23,75a34,75 for mess, closing at \$33, cash; \$2,950 for prime, and \$28,75 a29 for prime mess. Beef firm, at liaits for plain mess and 14a17c for extra mess. Beef hems quiet and steady, Bacon more active active. Cumberland cut, for January, sellers' option, 17%c. Out mests dull, at 16%a17% for benulærs, and 20a23%c for hems.

MARD—Heavy, at 24a28%c.

BUITER—In demand, a 20a42c.

CHEESE—Irm, at 14%@19c.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York, October 30.—Money—Rather steady, at 7 or call loans.

Sterling Exchange—Quiet and nominally unchanged, 108@109%.

OLD—Quiet an steady; opening at 145%, declining to
%, closed at 145%.

Nations—To Liverpool dull and nominal.

OVERNMENT SECURITIES—Without decided change: U.
8, 5-20, coupons, 163; ex Nov coup, do new, 101; 7-303

one year certificates 97%; Missouri 6's 77%; Tennessee

6's 8'/2.

Srocks—Strong: Hudson Biyer, 1965; Michigan Southern, 74/4; Milwaukee and Prafrie du Chien, 59%; Alton and Trree Haute, pre'erred, 79; Fort Wayne, 1805; Frie, 22%; do, preferred, 84; New York Central 9:%; Reading 11/25; Quicksilver 48/4; Ohio and Mississippi certifi ates 29; Clev-land and Pittsburg, 83%; Chicigo and Northwestern, 65/4; Toledo, 185; Bock Island, 119; Northwestern 31/4; do, preferred 68%. Weekly Bank Statement. NEW YORK, October 30

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, SCHOOL COM-MITTEES, ETC.-Wanted, a permanent situation, with moderate compensation, by a single, middle-aged gentleman, partially lame in left side from paralysis, but still active, energetic, and well educated, and of long experience in business-dry goods particularly; employed (until recently) for twelve years in a first-class store in New York; has also had experience as newspaper reporter, proof-reader, correspondent, and also as teacher of the English branches; is not particular as to location; would go South, in either of the above capacities, or as confidential clerk, bookkeeper, or manager of a store, or to Washington, as amanensis or private secretary to a member of Congress; prefers a sedentary occupation where writing, or literary duties and mental labors would be the desiderata, and no great physical activity or endurance.

Address "Inquirer," care Union Press office, Louisville, Ky., Journeay & Burnham, 144 Atlantic street, Brooklyn. N. Y., or G. D. V. Rollo, Esq , No. 3 Third street, Cincinnati, O. THE PHYSICIAN'S HAND-BOOK OF PRAC NICE.—This favorite annual, prepared for the Profession, by Dr. William Elmer, is

published by W. A. Townsend, and the volume for 1866 has already been received by Civill & Calvert. It contains the usual classification of diseases. A ready method in Asphyxia; poisons and their antidotes; Monument to the Memory of Union Soltable of the pulse; list of incompatibles; medicinal weights and measures; medical abbreviations; index of common names of remedial agents; names and addresses; bills and accounts; daily record of practice and reatment; obstetric calendar; wants and general memoranda; nurses, &c., &c. In neat pocket-book shape. Price \$1 75.

SLAVERY AND SOUTHERN METHODISM. This is the title of a neatly printed pamphlet containing two sermons preached in New Orleans, Oct. 30.—The steamers the Methodist Church, in Newman, Georgia and Mississippi have arrived from Sew York; both experienced heavy weathof the Georgia Conference. Our readers have had a taste of these remarkable dis courses in the extracts we gave them a short time since. Civill & Calvert have the work for sale at 25 cents. Printed for the author, and offered at so trifling cost it should have

d&w-tf

a large sale. Embroidered underwear of all descriptions just received at the Bazaar of Fashion, Fourth street, opposite the Na-

ional Hotel. Jean Paul, in "Hesperus," gives th's good-humored sarcasm on his own countrymen. We quote from Mr. Brooks' new

translation: For I understand the Germans. They want, like the metaphysician, to know everything from the beginning onward, very exactly, in royal octavo, without excessive brevity, and with some citata. They furnish an epigram with a preface, and a love-madrigal with a table of contents; they determine the zephyr by compass, and the heart of a maiden by conic sections; they mark everything, like merchants, in black letter, and prove everything like jurists; their cerebral membranes are living parchments, their legs private are fiving parameters, their legs private surveyors' poles and pedometers, they cut up the evil of the Nine Muses, and apply to the hearts of these damsels turners' compass, and insert guaging rods in their heads.

DISSOLUTION. Dissolution of Copartnership. THE FIRM OF W. & H. BURKHARDT IS DISSOLVed by the death of William Burkhardt, which occurred on the 12th inst. The survivor, Henry Burkhardt,
continues the business from and after September 20th,
1865, in his own name, and as surviving partner will close
up the business of the late firm, at the same house they
occupied on Main street, between Fitth and Sixth.

Lonisville, Ky., Sept. 21st, 1865.

NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BIEN APPOINTED administrator of William Burkhardt, decessed, to quests all persons having claims against decedent to present them properly authenticated for payment sent them properly authenticated for payment HENNEY BURKHARDT, Adm'r of Wm. Burkhardt, dec'd.

THE BOOK TRADE. NEW BOOKS

New Supplies. CUBAN PICTURES. SQUIBOB PAPERS. ARTEMUS WARD. (New volume.) HESPERUS OF J. PAUL RICHTER. ENOCH ARDEN. (Blue and gold.)

and gold.) MARGARET AND HER BRIDESMAID. WEST ON CHILDREN. REVERIES OF A BACHELOR. (In vellum.) DREAM LIFE. (In vellum.) POCKET MAP OF KENTUCKY. POCKET MAP OF TENNESSEE.

AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

POCKET MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES. CIVILL CALVERT, 431 MAIN STREET, bet, Fourth and Fifth

ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN A STHE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN ON A VISIT TO Brope he took 'he opportunity to visit the hospita's of that country, and is now fully prepared to cure all the nost difficult cases of Semical Weakness and other pri-

sen Shaker Brooms, seeu plain and fancy Brooms, A. E. & W. O. GARDNER, at V. Main et sa.

FURNISHING COODS.

SCOTT, DAVISON & CO



(Successors o Scott, Keen & Co.,) Wholesale and Retail Dealers

MEN-& BOYS' FINE CLOTHING

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods INTHECITY

Corner of Fourth and Main streets, under the National Hotel.

Military Clothing

AOUISVILLE, KY, NEW YORK NOTIONS. STATIONERY,

AT EASTERN PRICES.

INK.

Dr. Eells' Writing Fluid. at this place, is fast working itself into publie favor. Wherever it is tried, it is pronounced the best made in this country, and equal to Arnold's celebrated inks. Read the following certificate from the Fourth original certificate, and we can vouch for

its genuineness.—Mansfield (O.) Herald.

FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, July 14, 1865.

I hereby certify that I have been using, for some time past, in my office, Dr. S. W. Fel? Ins, both his writing and copying fluids, manufactured at Mansfield, Obiorit and that I am highly pleased with it, and consider it equal in every respect, if not uperior, to Arnold's imported ink, and I think less liable to mould.

I therefore recommend itsus worthy the attention of the Government Departments in Washington, and all persons who desire a really superior article of ink of the color manufacture. STEPHEN J. W. TABOR, Fourth Auditor

WE HAVE THIS DAY ENTERED INTO A CO-PARTership for the purpose of carrying on a general AUC-TION and COMMISSION business exclusively. NO GOODS OF OUR OWN WILL BE SOLD.

We respectfull, solicit a share of the public patronage Our house will be open for business on Monday morning, Sept. 25, when we shall be very happy to receive the

BRADSHAW & BRO.,

between Second and Third BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

BOOTS, SHOES & WOOL HATS.

INGALLS & CO.. 165 WEST MAIN STREET,

JOB WORK.

PRINTING & BINDING

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS Requiring any description of Printing or Binding TS please give us a call.

Orders from abroad will be attended to with the series iteration, promptness and prices as if parties 1923 present.

431 Main Street, bet. Fourth and Fif

TENISHING GOODS, Corner of Sixih and Main Streets,

Louisville, Ey.

CLOTHING

IS AT SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE

WM. W. MORRIS & CO. 405 MAIN ST., 105 CHAMBERS ST.,

FURNISHING GOODS. SUTLERS' GOODS.

DR. EELL'S WRITING FLUID.

The ink manufactured by Dr. S. W. Eells Auditor of the Treasury Department, at Washington. The Dr. has shown us the

its genuineness.-Mansfield (O.) Herald.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AUCTIONEERS. - On Sixth street, bet. Main and Market.

We will pay strict attention to sales of Furniture as private residences, Real Estate, Houses and Lots, also

asignments of our friends and the public in general.

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.

NO. 64 MAIN STREET,

WE ARE RECEIVING A FULL STOCK FOR FALL and Winter trade, which we are selling at low prices.

Between Fourth and Fifth.

OF EVERY DISCRIPTION DONE IN THE NEATHST

CIVILL & CALVER

SHEETINGS—Augusta Sheeting Sobalts T-4 Augusta Sheeting Sobalts T-4 Augusta Sheeting D, S. SENEDIOT & SONE, 1887-198

THE LARGEST STOCK

405 Main street, between Feurth and Fifth.

SHERMAN P. WHALRY & CO.

ales of Dry Goods and Merchandise generally.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments. SHERMAN P. WHALET, ROBT. Q. POPE, E. D. FRYER.

Architects, Have removed their office to

WHOLESALE

Publishers, Printers, Stationers, Binders and Blank Book Manufacturers.

RY TELEGRAPH.

DESCRIPTION COODS.

Free Negro Matters in Georgia.

An Order from the War Departm'nt

Late Advices from the West Indies

Troublesome Time at Cape Haytien

Chase's Resignation Intimated. Intelligence from San Francisco.

Howard's Mission to Sea Islands.

Hampton's Pardon Considered.

Generals Offering Their Resignations.

New York, October 30.—The Tribune's Washington special says that Chaplain French, who has recently traveled extensively in the interior of Georgia, addressing 50,000 freedmen and many thousands of planters as to their relative duties, is here. He reports great destitution among many thousands of freedmen, especially among those sent into the State for safe keeping and abandoned by their former owners on the surrender of the rebel army. Many citizens are glad slavery is done owners on the surrender of the rebel army.
Many citizens are glad slavery is done
away with. The excess of freedmen above
the ability of the planters to employ or support is causing great embarrassment, and
threatens serious trouble unless relief in

some form be furnished.

It is recommended that homesteads on the public lands of Florida might relieve the public lands of Florida might relieve many thousands. Several men, high in authority here, are understood to favor this plan. The freedmen generally plead for schools. Chaplain French has been recommissioned by order of the President, at the joint request of Generals Steadman, Saxton and Gilmore, and ordered to report to General Howard. He goes North to represent the wants of the treedmen. sent the wants of the freedmen.

The receipts from internal revenue on Saturdyy amounted to \$1,083,480 76.

Saturdyy amounted to \$1,083,480 76.

The following important order, relative to the mustering out of the Veteran Reserve Corps, was issued on Saturday. The order apparently contemplates the retention here, in the military or civil service, of all who desire it whose disabilities entitle them to the favorable consideration of the Govern-

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GEN ERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, October 26 General Orgers, No. 155.—In view of the very numerous and pressing applications for discharge by members of the Veteran Reserve Corps, the Department commanders will cause all organizations of that corps within the geographical limits of their com-mands to be paraded before a General or a General staff officer as soon after the receipt

of this order as practicable.

Any General or General staff officer on duty within the limits of the Department, whose services can be spared, may be de-tailed for this purpose. The officer will question each officer and enlisted man so paraded as to whether he wish s to be disparaded as to whether he wish is to be dis-charged or to remain in the service, and will make out separate lists of those who wish a discharge and of those who wish to remain in the service. Each list will then be read before the officers and men, who will have an opportunity to correct it, so that it will be a true expression of their wishes on the subject. The officers will visit all those who may be absent from the parade, and in a similar manner obtain their wishes, and enter their names in the

proper rolls.

The rolls of officers and men who wish to be discharged will then be turned over to the Commissary of Musters, who will at once muster out of service those whose names are on the rolls of such as desire a He will obtain from regimental discharge. officers the necessary dates, and complete the rolls of those who desire to remain in the service, so as to exhibit their rank and degree of disability. These rolls, when completed, will be forwarded to the Adjutant General. The names of officers and men belonging to different companies or regiments will not be borne on the same rolls in any of the above cases. The rolls of those who wish to remain in service, as well as those who wish for discharge, will be made on the prescribed blanks for muster and descriptive rolls, and will contain full formation according to the form of the

Department Commanders will see that this order is executed with promptness. By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 .- The St. Thomas Correspondent of the Herald, under date of October 7th, states that the United States gunboat Kansas, Lieutenant commander C. H. Wells, arrived there on the 5th inst. from Cape Haytien.

The Kansas left Philadelphia on the 5th

of August, and arrived at the Cape on the 14th, remaining there until the 2d inst., in consequence of matters connected with the revolution, which has since terminated, with the understanding that the town shall be given up to President Geffrard. This arrangement was brought about through the action taken by the United States Consul Folsom, who was at one time in some danger through the savagery of the insur-gents under Solvave, who held the town. Capt. Wells wrote to the consul to acquaint those who considered themselves the authorities he would resor, to extreme measures should any insult be offered to the American flag, through the person of the consul or otherwise. He also notified him that he would hold the said authorities him that he would hold the said authorities to account if they continue to take away the soft coal belonging to the United States Government. The Captain of the British gunboat Farrow co-operated with Captain Wells in this matter. The town of Cape Haytien was never at any time held by more than five hundred insurgents, and the insurgericing was confined within its limits. insurrection was confined within its limits, Capt. Wells thinks that two hundred de-termined men could have taken it at any time. In fact the attempt at revolution i regarded as a very contemptible affair. Solevave is said to be the man who shot at and wounded Greffard's Minister of State, for which crime he had to abscond beyond the seas, hence his hatred for the Greffard government. When the Kansas left Cape Haytien the U.S. steamer Desoto, Capt, Walker, and her Britanic Majesty's steam-

er Bull-deg were in port. NEW YORK, Oct. 30 .- Capt. F. Lyon, one of the victims of the St. John dis since died. Some 70,000 tons of coal, belonging to a

Gas Company up town, is on fire. It has been ourning three days.

The Algonquin and Winooska will commence another dock race to-morrow.

The steamer North America, for Buenos

Ayres, arrived out to that country, with two batteries of Lauret's repeating cannon. The Herald's special intimates that Jus-

The Herald's special intimates that Justice Chase will resign.

New York, Oct. 30.—The San Francisco correspondent of the Herald says: Considerable quantities of arms have been sent to Juarez from there, labeled as provisions, &c. General Achea, agent for Juarez, has been compelled to start for New York by the overland route, the French Consul threatening to seize him if he took passage on one of the Pacific Mail Company's boats.

WASHINGTON. Oct. 30.—Gen. Howard's

tering out orders, several Generals are tendering their resignations.

New York, Oct. 30.—The following additional deaths by the explosion of the steamer St. John are announced: Mr. and Mrs. E. F. J. Lyons, J. Lambert (reported missing), and John Anderson, deckhand.

The steamer Hibernia, from Glasgow on the 14th, has arrived. She has five hundred passengers.

The steamer Arcade, from Savannah on the 26th has arrived. The Savannah Herald states that General Howard and Saxton arrived there on the 26th, and would address the freedmen that evening.

he freedmen that evening. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 28.—The steam tug Cornyock exploded at Norfolk yestertug Cornyock exploded at Norfolk yester-day at 4 o'clock P. M. It was a most ter-rific affair. The boat was blown to atoms. All on board were instantly killed, consist-ing of the following person: Capt. McCar-rick, Mr. Patton, of Baltimore, Maryland, agent of the Boston, Mass., line of steam-ers, the engineer, fireman and one deck-hand. The fragments of the wreck were scattered over 300 yards distant from where the explosion took place. The Cornyock was a new boat, and the cause of the disas-

ter is unknown. WASHINGTON, October 30.—It appears from private intelligence from North Caro-lina that not more than two of the candidates for Congress in that State, if elected can take the prescribed oath that they have never voluntarily aided the rebellion. never voluntarily aided the rebellion.

There is an apprehension of a dearth of food in North Carolina before the next crop is secured. The present one is very materially injured by the protracted drouth which has prevailed.

The crops have been very limited in those parts of the State where there were military operations on a large scale.

operations on a large scale.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVALS.

MONDAY, October 30. Argosy, Vevay; Rebecca, Memphis; Spray, Johnsonville; R. K. Dunkerson, Eva Bertha, Lincinnati;

DEPARTURES.
pnati: Maj. Anderson, Cincinnati; Maj. Anderson, Cincinnati; Wiudsor, Pomeroy; Jim Wa son, Ashland; B. K. Dunkerson, Evansville Nannie Byers, Cincinnati; Anna, New Orleans. Rebecca, "Rebecca, "Spray, Wind or, Pomeroy; Bertha, St. Louis; THE RIVER was about at a stand las

evening with four feet seven inches water in the canal by the mark. During the prein the canal by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours it had risen three inches at the head of the falls and nine inches at Portland, making fully six feet on the bar between Portland and New Albany. The weather was lowering with a drizzling rain falling at intervals, making the streets very muddy. The thermometer

the streets very muddy. The thermometer ranged at 50.

On the falls last evening, down the Indiana chute, there were thirty-two inches water on the pass.

The officers of the mail boat yesterday reported the river falling at Cincinnation Sunday, with fully six feet water on the shoalest bars from there to this port.

There were no telegraphic dispatches yesterday from either Cincinnatior Pittsburg in regard to the stage of water. From the

in regard to the stage of water. From the present indications of the weather a rise may be reasonably expected from the head The Windsor, a towboat, came in from Pomeroy yesterday with over 2000 barrels more of Ohio river salt for John B. Smith,

Esq. She returned in the evening with a large number of empty barges in tow.

Thanks to John Pendleton, clerk of the wild Tarascon from Henderson for a mani-The Tarascon, Capt. J. A. Lusk, is the regular mail and passenger packet this evening for Evansville and Henderson.

She starts at 5 o'clock from Portiand, pro-viding comfortably for passengers.

The Rebecca, from Memphis, came in vesterday and went to Cincinnati.

The palatial new double decker United States is expected down to-day as the U.S. mail packet from Cincinnati. She returns at noon, providing state-room accommodations for 300 passengers. The clerk, Wm. Taylor, will be found courteous and accom-modating.

The Gen. Buell is the regular evening

mailboat to-day. She starts at 4 P. M.
The Memphis Bulletin of the 24th says:
"We learn that considerable feeling still exists between the pilots and the packet owners at St. Louis, on account of high rates charged by the former, and there is talk among the pilots of buying and running opposition boats, which will, of course, and in smoke. The Commercial brings reports of a decline and low water in White viver. of a decline and low water in White river. If pilots were boat owners they would soon modify their tariff of charges to suit the times. A good pilot, however, is worthy of his hire, and the misfortune with them is the fact that they are unfit for anything else. When they become pilots they can never turn a hand, or wheel, at any other legitimate trade, and rarely find employment the year round. The trouble about pilots is that by the terms of their association, they dictate their rates of wages, and all pilots are declared equal—that one is as good as another. Now there is not a boat owner or captain from the Falis of St. Anthony to Cairo, from Pittsburg to the Balize, from Fort Benton to St. Louis, from Little Rock to Napoleon, along the Cumberland, the Tennessee, Red river and its tributaries, or any other Western or Southern streams that can float a dugout who will not declare that pilots are not equal. Some earn all their wages while others are not worth their

St. Louis has now in her trade two boats called Dictator. One is a sternwheeler, the little Dictator, and the other is the big Dic-tator. The sternwheeler has been taken to

tator. The sternwheeler has been taken to the dock to repair.

The big Missouri is getting ready to start South from St. Louis in the monopoly line, in charge of Capt. Hurd, with B. A. Oglesby, of this quarter, in the clerk's office.

The Indiana, bound to New Orleans from St. Louis, was reported aground at Hat Island, and a sternwheeler alongside lightening her off. The T. L. McGill was aground at Carroll's Island.

Heavy rains are reported as having fallen along the upper Western rivers, and a rise is anticipated at St. Louis. There were only six feet water at Hat Island, which makes the navigation out from St. Louis

makes the navigation out from St. Louis very precarious. The steamboat season in that quarter is nearly over. Our good time

is just about commencing.

A pilot named McKay has published in A pilot named McKay has published in the Cincinnati Commercial, lately, several letters denunciatory of Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, who at last answers through the same paper. The following passage occurs

in Porter's letter:
"The old man who has written to you, honors me about once a month with a letter honors me about once a month with a letter of abuse for imaginary wrongs, which never existed. I scarcely remember him, except as a crazy person who was constantly bringing charges of disloyalty against Union pilots, one of whom—a man named Garver—he has nearly ruined by felse swearing against him. I discharged Mc-Kay because he was a nuisance. The scene in the cabin is all a fiction. Allow me to inform you, if you care to know, that I in the cabin is all a liction. Allow me to inform you, if you care to know, that I never swear nor lose my temper; and if McKay has any claims for pay, or prize money, he can always recover it on presenting proof to the Navy Department."

The Nightingale was due from Memphis yesterday:

yesterday;
The Romeo is the neat light draught packet to-day for Madison. She starts at

The Palestine and St. Patrick are due from Memphis.
The fleet Morning Star is advertised for Memphis Thursday.
The J. G. Blackford is the light and fleet

New York, Oct. 30.—The San Francisco correspondent of the Herald says: Considerable quantities of arms have been sent to Juarez from there, labeled as provisions, &c. General Achea, agent for Juarez, has been compelled to start for New York by the overland route, the French Consulthreatening to seize him if he took passage on one of the Pacific Mail Company's boats.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Gen. Howard's mission to the Sea Islands was to investigate affairs there, and not to settle their money matters. Negroes there have accompulated property valued at from \$500 to \$15,000, and a just settlement of the difficulty will be no easy matter.

Governor Parsons, of Alabama, states that Albama will have a full Congressional delegation by the meeting of Congress.

Judge Olin, formerly of Troy, is quite ill in Washington.

President Johnson has under consideration for the pardon of Wade Hampton.

In anticipation of the forthcoming mus-

formerly of this city, is to have command

of the new steamer Louisiana, now completing at Cincinnati. She is a hind-wheeler, we think, some 200 feet in length, with 42 feet beam, and 7½ feet depth of hole. Captain Davidson, of Cincinnati, is said to be building a stern-wheeler similar to the above-mentioned boat.

The Davenport (Iowa) Democrat of the 21st says: "During a residence of nine 21st says: "During a residence of nine years in this city we never saw the levee so crowded with freight as yesterday. Throughout the entire length of the main steam boat landings there is scarcely room even for a pedestrian to wend his way among the sacks and herely of rotates, oats online, barand barrels of potatoes, oats, onions, bar-ley, flour, &c., waiting for shipment."

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday has

the following:
"Capt. T. B. Hunt, Acting Quartermaster, has secured two and a half million dollars, and will commence paying all claims for transportation and fuel, in full, to-day, in his department.

in his department.

"ACCIDENT TO THE J. R. GILMORE.—
Messrs. F. and B. Davidson received telegrams on Saturday announcing that the above boat had struck a snag on Golconda, and sunk in three and a half feet of water. Her cargo of cotton was not damaged in the least. The submarine steamer Under-writer was expected to reach her yesterday, and put her afloat without difficulty or de-

Bars on steamers furnished promptly with all the requisites (from a corkscrew
to a bottle of champagne) and on reasonable terms, by J. H. Scheoeder & Sons,
s25-6m Cor. Main and Fourth sts.

IMPORTS BY THE RIVER.

CINCINNATI, PER ST. NICHOLAS—25 bbls whisky Pavls & co; 131 pkgs, Gheens & Bro; 100 empty barrels Jermaine Oil Co; 50 boxes champagne, J Monks & co; 50 alys hay, Chritt, & co; 4 hlds thoaco, Spratte & co; 40 kgs, Erwin & Donahue; 43 do, J U Buckles; 241 pkgs 60 bas cheese, owners

CINCINNATI, PER GENERAL LYTLE—111 bags barley, Englen, 100 empty barrels, Boyd Creek Oil Co; 50 baxes cavidles, Davis & Co; 60 pkgs. Ed Wilder; 4 bales ho: s, J Znag; 182 exp pkgs, Adams Express Co; 4 hids 10-bacco, Warehouses; 31s pkgs, J o Buckles; 4 bags wool slpkgs, teask tobacco, owners.

CINCINNATI, PER MAJOR ANDERSON—55 pkgs. Adams Express Co; 72 pcs iron pipe 2 bbls castings, Runsey & co 75 boxes cheeke. 30 pkgs butter, Sheerer & co: 100 bales hay, 44 do straw, Christy & co; 265 packages, Eclipse Line.

POMEROY, PER WINDSOR-2,000 bbls salt, John

Smith.

HENDERSON PER TARASCON—41 bags oats, Ross & Son; 31 do, Brandeis B co; 12 do 395 bales hav. Verhoeff & Bro; 19 hhds to bacco. O Brannin & Son; 13 do Warrhouse & beg oats 18 bdis leather, 10 bblisfour, 10 bales batting, cask bar on 2 bbls flaxseed, 8 do apples, 8 bags sed, 1 dwool 12 bbls potatoes 9 do cider 88 pkg, swners, ed, 1 dwool 12 bbls potatoes 9 do cider 88 pkg, swners.

EVANSVILLEE, PER R. K. DUNKER ON—300 hag barley, Kelin & E; 74 bales hay, Duskwili & co; 6 hhd to acco, Spart & co; 1 do, Glover & co; 19 bags yarn. J Anderson & co; 10 bags trach, Dupont & co; 28 pkgs, D Cevans.

Evans.

JOHNSONVILLE, PER SPRAY-34 bales cotton
Moore B & co; 14 do domestic, owners.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE UNION PRESS, There was very little animation apparent in the mar ket to-day for cotton, breadstuffs or groceries, the mar ket being quite dull at quotations. Prices of flour have uled too high, and good brands of extra family to day are quo ed at fully one dollar per barrel less than here tofore. The city mille s, however, have been making very choice article of extra family, and their trade brand are considered equal to some lots of lancy fi ur, and as a general thing are preferred, ev n at higher figures to country brands. Old corn is getting very scarce and prices are but very little higher now than new corn, with no material distinction made between old and new. A round lot of old corn was disposed of a few days since at octs, per bushel That is a very decided decline, and at about the highest quotation for new crop. Buyers of wheat throughout the country along the Cumberland and Wabash have secured over 100,000 bushels of the new crop at prices ranging from \$1 30 to \$1 65 per bushel. The market here rules at \$1 50 to \$1 90 for n. w crop, by which t is very evident the farmer would reap a far bette ice for his products by sending direct to market.
Cotton was very dull to-day, influenced alt gether b.

he depression of the New York market. The crop hroughout the 'ou h are very small, and the prospect or next season are very far from flattering. Orders have been received for bagging, bale rope far in xcess of the supply, and as will be seen by our quotation

prices are enhanced.

Green apples and other articles of country produce wer rather more abundant, including the rece pts of over 600 barrels of green apples by the Jeffersonville railroad alone exclusive of the supply by the river. Selected lots were offsed at \$6.00 per barrel, while inferior would of coarse

range much lower.

The receipts of baled hay are heavy, the supply being almost wholly to fill Government contracts. The receipts for daily consumption are still light, with small sales of choice baled timothy at \$17 00 per ton. Contractors are securing supplies along the line of the river, and on Ken

over 4000 barrels of salt, including the tow of the Windso to-day. The demand for pig iron is fair, and 200 ton Onio hot blast was sold on the wharf to-day at \$56 00 pe our previous quotations.

The provision market is very much depressed in price

The dispat hes to the Merchants' Exchange from New York quote the opening rate of gold 145%, declining a noon to 145%, closing, at4 P. M., at 145%. Cotton was in active and drooping in the morning at 55@58c:but price ere firmer in the evening with a fair demand at oceries were rather dull with a fair cemand for Ri coffee at 18%@23c in gold for the different grades. Suga was inactive at 12½@16c for island, and hard, and standard had declined to 20½c. Mess pork was in fair de mand at \$34 50, and lard was steady at 28%c. Whisk anged from \$2 34 to \$2 35. The flour and grain marke was steady and wholly unchanged. The quotations stock in New York at the Board were as follows: U. S. 6's of 1881.....

10-40's	923
7-30's	973
Certificates, old	100
tertificates new	98
Erie	925
The money market was dull, and unchanged	from th
close of last week, though borrowers find it stil	
to negotiate loans. We continue our quotations	:
Buying.	Selling
Go'd	146
Silver137	140
Kentucky Banksl dis.	
Indiana and Ohiol dis.	******
Eastern3 dis.	******
State Bank Tennessee 28	00
Planters' Bank, Tenn 30	35
Union Bank, "	56
Virginia and North Carolina 15	20
Marine Bank, Georgia 50	
O	******

Our quotations apply exclusively to the wholesale trade, unless otherwise stated. Retail and jobbing sales are at an advance on these rates. COTTON YARNS-Cotton yarns very firm with sales of No. 500 at 41c, in ots, No. 600 at 38c, and No. 700 at 35c per dozen. Small sales at ic advance

COAL-Stocks very light, and we quote best Pitteburg

retailing at 32c per bushel, delivered, or \$8 per cart-load of 25 bushels. Pomeroy c.al, to b.ats, 20@22c. COUNTRY PRODUCE—We quote green apples abund ant at \$3 50@6 per bbl in lots, as to quality. Dried ap ples range at 6 to 7c for old per 1b; dried peaches scarce at 12@15c for unpeeled and 25@28c per pound for pee.ed Butter, 40@45c, in boxes or firkins; choice, 48@50: wax buying at 38 \$390. Brooms, common, 24 00@5 00; best Shaker \$6 22@6 35 \$ doz; Best Louisville 45 75 per dozen. Chiesse, Western Beserve scarce at 21c, and 21% o for selected, all at nett weights. Hamburg 22@ 22½c. Eaglish Dairy • heese 23 cents. Feathers dull, and buyers are paying 75@80c. Flaxseed buying at \$2 6 Ginsen buying at 65@70c. Beans nominal at \$1 25 for white. New potatoes in lots \$2 75@3 00. Onlons in lots to dealers at \$2 75; small sales at \$3 25 per bbl. Eggs we quote at 25@270 per dozen for fresh packed. BROOM CORN—We quote a sale of 6 bales, new, from

Chicago, at \$250 per ton. BATTING—A sale of 25 bales No. 1 batting, Cannellton at 55c, an advance. Sales of Loui vi le No. 1 at 55@60c.

CO PERAGE—Sales at the factory in lots, at 60c ton flour barrels; cement barrels, 75c; slack half barrels, 45c, and ham tierces, \$1. A sale of 4:0 flour bbls. at 55c. CANDLES AND SOAP—We note considerable sales by manufacturers of 14 oz star candles at 27c. Sales of 13 cz at 25c, with no charge for boxes, in lots of 50 boxes

middlings, \$28@30 per ten from the mills. Wheat is rather scarce, with sales at \$150@20 for new red, and white, and a sale of 600 bushels prime, old, at \$250. Old cora nominal at 70@75c; new corn 50@ 55c, in lots. Rye 75c. Barley, spring, \$1 15@125.

HAY—Wa conta

75c. Bariey, spring, \$1 15@1 25.

HAY—We quote small sales of baled time-thy, from stores at \$17 00 per ton; on the wharf \$16.00.

GROUERIES—Sales of 84 bags Rio cof ice at 30@31c, and 70 bags prime, in lots, at 31½@32c; sales of 28 hhds raw sugar in lots at 16½@16½c for prime Caba, and 17@17½c for fair Porto Rico. Sales of 100 bbls. hard standard, at 21/2c, and smaller lots at 21% @22c, a decline. A sale of

60 bbls. yellow sugar at 17%c. Porto Ricco molasses in bbls. scarce at \$1 10 to \$1 30, and Eastern sirups 95c to \$1 30 in bbls, \$1 10@1 45 in kegs.
PIG IRON—A sale of 200 tons Ohio hot b'last pig-metal. on the wharf, at \$56 00 per ton.
PROVISIONS AND LARD-Market lower, and we quote mess pork nominal at \$33 00. Bacon in fair reques at a decline with sales of 15 casks should ers at 19@19%c and a sale of 55 tierces choice clear sides, packed, at 23/20

Lard in tierces 29c, and in kegs 30c.
WHISKY-Rather dull, with limited sales of raw WOOL-We notice a steady demand with moderate supplies of unwashed at 36,339c, as to quality, the buying

rate. Tub washed comm ands 63@65c.. LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET. Monday-The sales of leaf to-day, the first of th

week, as usual, were light, amounting to only 51 hhds., including regiews and 6 rejections by the planters. The marker is fully sustained on all grades, with a good number of buyers in attendance. The sales ranged as folows, commencing at the BOONE-2 hhds at \$4 75 to 5 00-2 hhds at \$6 10 to 7 60-1 hbds at \$9 95—2 hbd. at \$14 75 and 1 at \$16 25.

LOUISVILLE—4 hbds at \$4 00@4 95—4 hbds at \$5 15 5 55—2 hbds at \$7 30 to 7 75—1 hbd at \$3 75—2 hbds at \$9 00

to 9 25-2 hhds at \$11 50-2 hhds at \$11 50 to 15 25 and 1 hhd NINTH STREET-1 hhd at \$4 00-4 h hds at \$5 00 to to 5 30-1 hhd at \$10 25-2 hhds at \$13 25 to 13 75 and 2 hhd at \$14 75 to 16 25.
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